Appendix V - Winchester SEA/SA Baseline Information

Introduction

Baseline data has been presented in two formats: in summary text form and a more detailed baseline data table. Sources are shown in the list at the end of the section and refer to the baseline documents used for the WDDF SEA/SA.

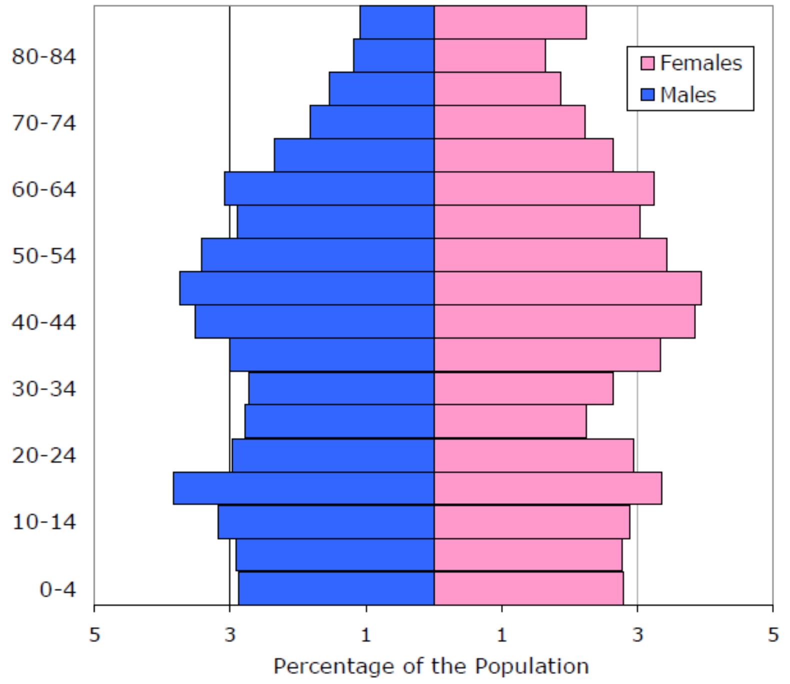
B.1.1 POPULATION

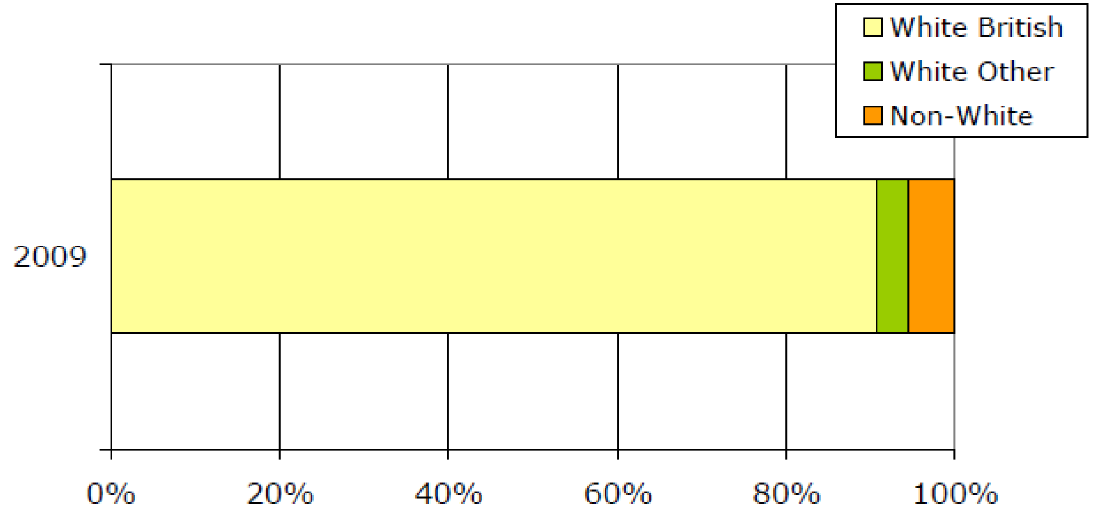
Summary

The population of Winchester at the end of 2011 was estimated to be 117,100 and is forecast to increase by 4.9% between 2011 and 2018. The area is predominantly rural with 59.1% of the population living in the rural area and the remaining 40.9% living within the City area. Winchester is currently one of Hampshire's least densely populated districts at 1.8 persons per hectare and is amongst the top 20 most affluent districts in England. However there are significant contrasts within the district, e.g. the ward of St. John and All Saints is 4237th out of 8414 in the most deprived wards in the UK and there is some evidence of rural deprivation in outlying areas of the district. The break down of the population shows that Winchester has a large working age population, mostly comprised of those in the mid to latter half of their working lives, low numbers of school children and with lower mortality rates overall: it is has ageing population. White Christians are the dominant ethnic and religious group although the population has become more culturally diverse in recent years.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Population						
Total number of people 2011 census	1	116,595	**Hampshire:** 1,7760,000 **South East:** 8,634,750	**England:** 53,012,456	Between 1991 and 2001 Winchesters population grew from 96,386 to 107,222, an increase of 11.2%. Again, between 2001 and 2011, Winchesters population grew by 8.7%.	The projected population increase will require an enhanced provision of services, and careful integration with existing communities. The needs of an aging population will have to be catered for and attention should be given to appropriate housing and access to facilities.

Indicator	**Data Source**	**Current Data**	**Comparators and targets**		**Trend**	**Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities**
Topic: Population						
						The increase in population will have impacts on all the sections covered in this baseline, both environmental and social.
2011 Demographic facts and figures	34	117,100	**Hampshire:** 1,7760,000		The population of Winchester is forecast to increase by 4.9% between 2011 and 2018.	See above.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Population					
Age profile at 2011	34	 Winchester has a large working age population, mostly made up of those in the mid to latter half of their working lives.			
Population Density	34	There are 1.8 persons per hectare living in		Winchester is the least densely	

Indicator	**Data Source**	**Current Data**	**Comparators and targets**	**Trend**	**Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities**
Topic: Population					
in 2010		Winchester 59.1% of the population live in rural areas		populated district in Hampshire and sits well below the regional and national average.	
Ethnicity in 2011	34	 90.6% of Winchester's resident population are estimated to be of the ethnic group – 'White British'.			
Religion (stated religion 2011) (%) (top three	34	**Winchester** Christian: 63.2 No Religion:	**South East** Christian: 72.78 No Religion: **England** Christian: 71.74 No Religion:	Christianity remains the largest religion in Winchester. It has however experienced a large	

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Population						
percentiles excluding religion not stated)		27.3	27.7	24.07	decline since 2001. The percentage with no religion has increase by 71.5% since 2001.	
		Muslim: 0.5	Muslim: 2.3	Muslim: 5.0		
Country of Birth (2012) (%)	1	**Winchester**	**South East**	**England**		
		UK: 91.1%	UK: 87.9%	UK: 86.2%		
		EU: 3.2%	EU: 4.4%	EU: 4.4%		
		Other countries: 5.7%	Other countries: 7.7%	Other countries 9.4%		

B.1.2 HUMAN HEALTH

Summary

Winchester's general health is noticeably better than national and regional averages as highlighted by the low Standardised Mortality Rate (SMR) and high life expectancy. It is also estimated that the District has a lower level of obesity and binge drinking compared to regional and national figures. In line with the overall good standard of health, there are fewer households with one or more persons with a limiting long term illness.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Human Health						
Households with one or more person with a limiting long term illness (%) 2001	1	27.27	**South East:** 29.36	**England:** 33.55		
Households with Limiting Long-term Illness and Dependent Children (%) 2001	1	1.89	**South East:** 3.29	**England:** 4.83		
General health (persons %)	1	**Winchester:**	**South East:**	**England:**	The data shows approximately 86% (90,000) of the population	With predicted rising population numbers, the Local Authority

Indicator	**Data Source**	**Current Data**	**Comparators and targets**		**Trend**	**Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities**
Topic: Human Health						
Very good **Good** **Fair** **Bad** **Very bad**		53.20 32.78 10.60 2.69 0.74	49.02% 34.63% 12.02% 3.38% 0.96%	47.17% 34.22% 13.12% 4.25% 1.25%	are in good or very good health. General health is higher than the national or regional average.	need to ensure the appropriate levels of health care and leisure facilities are provided to maintain the current good state of health experienced by residents.
Standardised Mortality Ratios (SMRs) (UK=100)	1	83	**Hampshire:** 92 **South East:** 92		20% lower than national levels and significantly below regional average.	
Infant Mortality, 2008-2010	1	**Winchester:**	**South East:**	**England:**	Between 1998 and 2010 infant mortality has decreased 5.2% to 3.1%. The rest of England has seen a similar falling trend over the years.	
Rate per 1000		3.1	3.7	4.4		
Life Expectancy at Birth, 2007-2009	1	**Winchester:**	**South East:**	**England:**	Winchester has a higher life expectancy for males at birth than the nation.	The ageing population will need appropriate facilities in terms of demands on health care and the provision of suitable housing, including sheltered housing schemes and residential and nursing care homes.
Males		80.5	79.4	78.3		
Females		83.3	83.3	82.3		
Body Mass Index (BMI) among adults	32		**South East:**	**England:**	The south east mean BMI (kg/m²) is slightly under the national mean. Government predictions have suggested a	
		Men				
		Mean BMI	27.1	27.2		

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets			Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Human Health							
		(kg/m²)				rise in the levels of obesity in the future, such that by 2015 among 21 to 60 year olds, over a third of men and almost three in ten women are predicted to be obese.	
		Women					
		Mean BMI (kg/m²)	26.6	26.8			
Overweight and obesity prevalence among children, by age and gender, 2006	32	Data Gap	**England:**			Between 1995 and 2004 obesity in children in all age groups had been increasing. Between 2004 and 2010 this trends reversed and has been steadily decreasing. Future data gathering will be important to confirm whether this is a continuing trend.	
			Children aged 2-15 **%**	Children aged 2-10 **%**	Children aged 11-15 %		
		Boys					
		Overweight	13	12	15		
		Obese	17	17	18		
		Overweight including obese	31	29	33		
		Girls					
		Overweight	14	13	16		
		Obese	15	13	17		
		Overweight including obese	29	26	33		
Model-Based Estimates of Obesity for LAs in England, 2003-2005	31	**Winchester** 19.4% of Population	**England** 23.6% of Population **South Central** 22.2% of Population			Winchester is estimated to have one of the lowest obesity rates in the South Central Region.	"A model-based approach to producing healthy lifestyle prevalence estimates for each Middle Super Output Area (MSOA) and Local Authority (LA) in England was used because the sample size of national

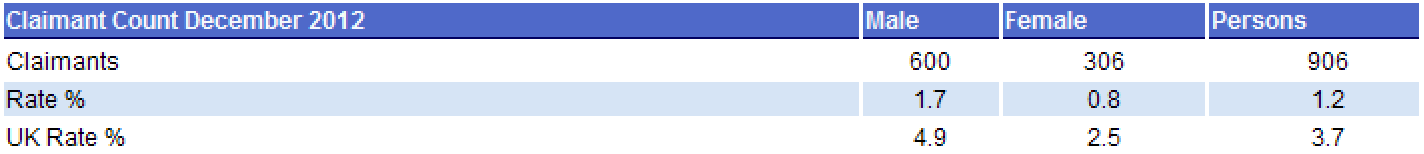
Indicator	**Data Source**	**Current Data**	**Comparators and targets**	**Trend**	**Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities**
Topic: Human Health					
					surveys such as the HSfE was too small to provide reliable estimates at a small area level".
Model-Based Estimates of Binge Drinking for LAs in England, 2003-2005	31	**Winchester** 16.1% of Population	**England** 18% of Population **South Central** 17% of Population	Winchester is estimated to have a lower level of binge drinking than the national level of 18%.	"A model-based approach to producing healthy lifestyle prevalence estimates for each Middle Super Output Area (MSOA) and Local Authority (LA) in England was used because the sample size of national surveys such as the HSfE was too small to provide reliable estimates at a small area level".
Model-Based Estimates of Current Smoking for LAs in England, 2003-2005	31	**Winchester** 17% of Population	**England** 24.1% of Population **South Central** 20.6% of Population	Winchester is estimated to have a lower percentage of the population smoking compared to the nation.	"A model-based approach to producing healthy lifestyle prevalence estimates for each Middle Super Output Area (MSOA) and Local Authority (LA) in England was used because the sample size of national surveys such as the HSfE was too small to provide reliable estimates at a small area level".
Prevalence of any Cardiovascular Disease	33		**England:**	Between the periods of 200 and 2010 CVD mortality rates fell by approximately 40% in	
		Men			
		Any CVD	13.9%		

Indicator	**Data Source**	**Current Data**	**Comparators and targets**	**Trend**	**Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities**
Topic: Human Health					
		Women		England and Wales. It still remains the most common cause of death.	
		Any CVD	13.4%		

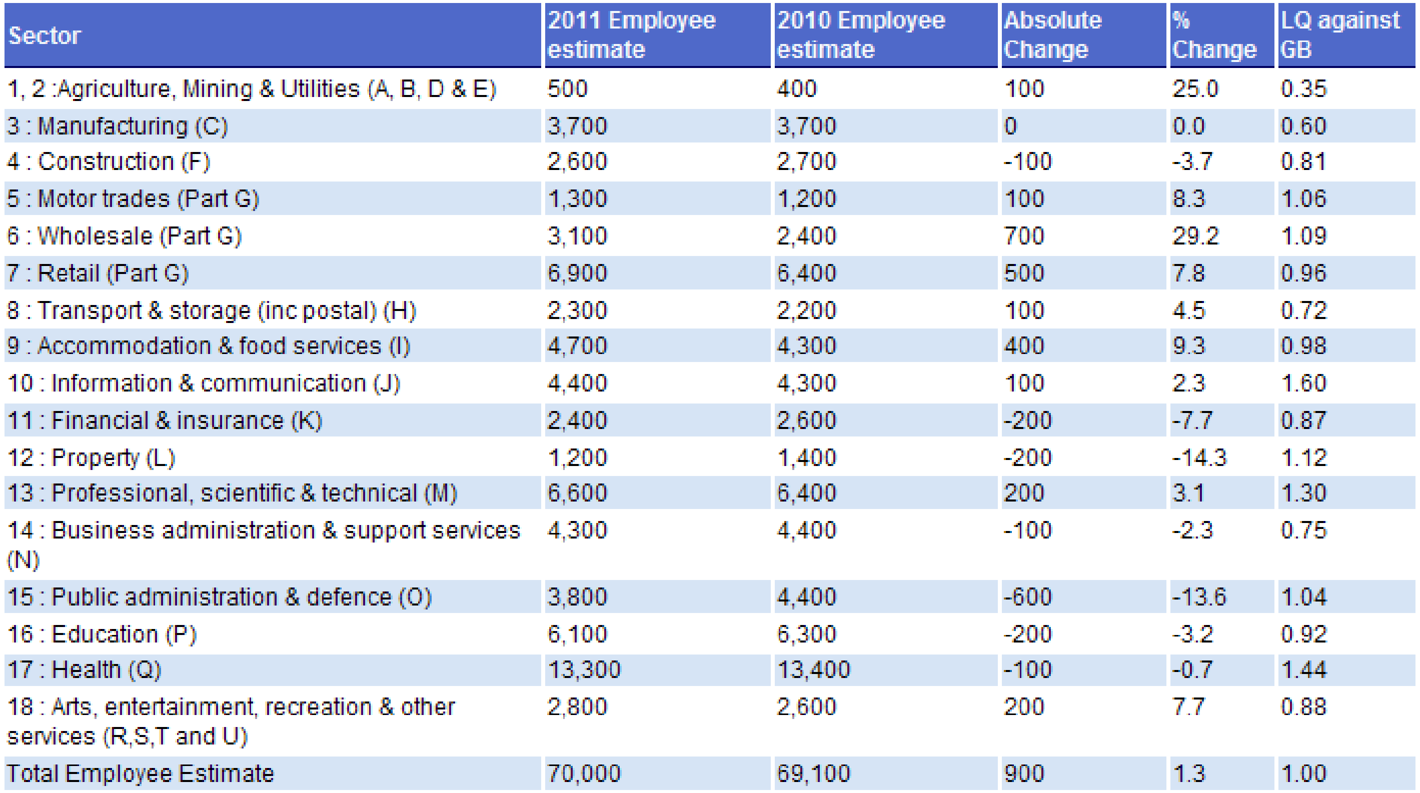
B.1.3 EMPLOYMENT

Summary

Winchester has a buoyant economy based on the service sector and experiences higher than average fulltime employment (38.27%) and lower than average (1.7%) benefit claimant levels. There is a large proportion of the population working in associate professional and technical occupations and as managers, directors and senior officials. Winchester is also maintaining employment in agriculture at higher levels than the rest of the country.

Indicator	**Data Source**	**Current Data**	**Comparators and targets**		**Trend**	**Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities**
Topic: Employment						
Percentage Economically Active –Employed % (2011 as percentage of total population aged 16-74)	1	**Winchester:** 80.4	**South East:** 79.4	**England:** 77.3	Since 2002 the number of full time workers has decreased by approximately 3.2% and part time workers have increased by approximately 1.35. Winchesters employment levels are slightly below the national average.	There is good economic base on which to build.
Unemployment	34	 Claimant Count December 2012 – Male – Female – Persons Claimants – 600 – 306 – 906 Rate % – 1.7 – 0.8 – 1.2 UK Rate % – 4.9 – 2.5 – 3.7				

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Employment					
Employment (employees)	34				

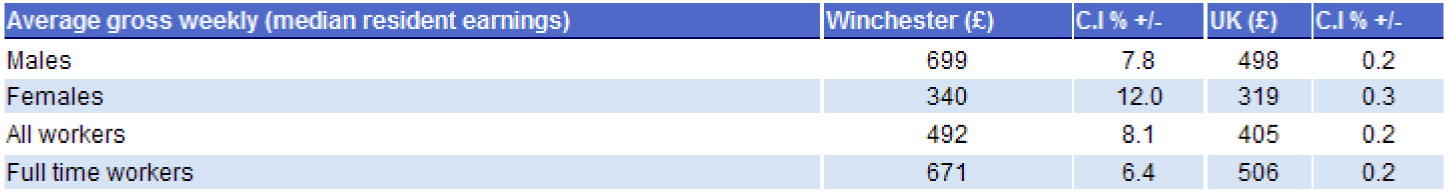
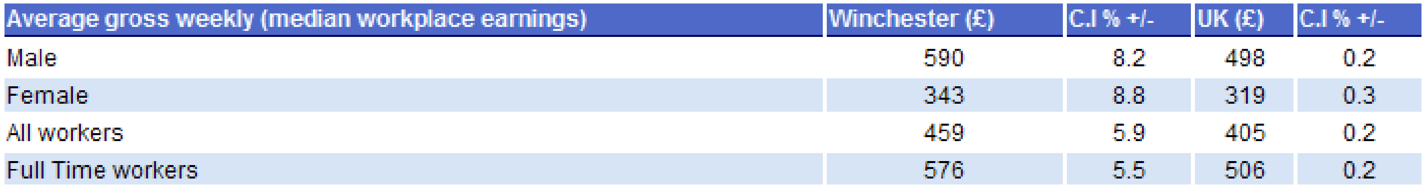


Sector	2011 Employee estimate	2010 Employee estimate	Absolute Change	% Change	LQ against GB
1, 2 :Agriculture, Mining & Utilities (A, B, D & E)	500	400	100	25.0	0.35
3 : Manufacturing (C)	3,700	3,700	0	0.0	0.60
4 : Construction (F)	2,600	2,700	-100	-3.7	0.81
5 : Motor trades (Part G)	1,300	1,200	100	8.3	1.06
6 : Wholesale (Part G)	3,100	2,400	700	29.2	1.09
7 : Retail (Part G)	6,900	6,400	500	7.8	0.96
8 : Transport & storage (inc postal) (H)	2,300	2,200	100	4.5	0.72
9 : Accommodation & food services (I)	4,700	4,300	400	9.3	0.98
10 : Information & communication (J)	4,400	4,300	100	2.3	1.60
11 : Financial & insurance (K)	2,400	2,600	-200	-7.7	0.87
12 : Property (L)	1,200	1,400	-200	-14.3	1.12
13 : Professional, scientific & technical (M)	6,600	6,400	200	3.1	1.30
14 : Business administration & support services (N)	4,300	4,400	-100	-2.3	0.75
15 : Public administration & defence (O)	3,800	4,400	-600	-13.6	1.04
16 : Education (P)	6,100	6,300	-200	-3.2	0.92
17 : Health (Q)	13,300	13,400	-100	-0.7	1.44
18 : Arts, entertainment, recreation & other services (R,S,T and U)	2,800	2,600	200	7.7	0.88
Total Employee Estimate	70,000	69,100	900	1.3	1.00

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey 2011 and 2010

Indicator	**Data Source**	**Current Data**	**Comparators and targets**		**Trend**	**Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities**
Topic: Employment						
Net Commuting (persons)	25	**In-Commuting Winchester (approx)** 32000	**Out-Commuting Winchester (approx)** 21000		50% of all in-commuting to Winchester is from the Solent area.	If the commuting pattern stays the same, efforts should be made to encourage use of sustainable modes of transport. This could include efficient park and ride schemes and encouraging employers to adopt green transport plans with car sharing, provision of showers, cycle storage etc.
Socio-Economic Classifications 2001 (% Persons aged 16-74)	1	**Winchester**	**South East**	**England**		
1. Managers, Directors and Senior Officials		14.4	12.3	10.9	Significantly high % of professional occupations.	The economy should build on the high skilled population present.
2. Professional Occupations		25.4	18.7	17.5	Significantly high % of professional occupations.	The economy should build on the high skilled population present.
3. Associate Professional and Technical Occupations		14.3	13.8	12.8		
4. Administrative and Secretarial		10.3	11.5	11.5		

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Employment						
Occupations						
5. Skilled Trades Occupations		9.6	11.1	11.4		
6. Caring, Leisure and Other Service Occupations		7.7	9.3	9.3		
7. Sales and Customer Service Occupations		6.5	7.9	8.4		
8. Process, Plant and Machine Operatives		3.5	5.7	7.2		
9. Elementary Occupations		8.5	9.7	11.1		
Never Worked		0.2	0.4	0.7	Significantly lower % of residents who have never worked.	
Full-time students		6.7	5.2	5.8	Indicates a well educated younger population. There has been a 3% fall in the number of full time students in Winchester between 2001 and 2011.	Attempts should be made to retain this sector of the population and could be helped through the provision of low cost market housing and building on the wide range of employment opportunities.
Gross Value Added (GVA) per head.	1	**Hampshire:** 20964	**South East:** 22369		Steady increase since 200.1	

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Topic: Employment</td></tr>
<tr><td>Earnings</td><td>34</td><td colspan="4">

<table>
<tr><th>Average gross weekly (median resident earnings)</th><th>Winchester (£)</th><th>C.I % +/-</th><th>UK (£)</th><th>C.I % +/-</th></tr>
<tr><td>Males</td><td>699</td><td>7.8</td><td>498</td><td>0.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Females</td><td>340</td><td>12.0</td><td>319</td><td>0.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>All workers</td><td>492</td><td>8.1</td><td>405</td><td>0.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Full time workers</td><td>671</td><td>6.4</td><td>506</td><td>0.2</td></tr>
</table>
<i>Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2012 (Resident based query), National Statistics. Earnings rounded to the nearest pound.</i>

<table>
<tr><th>Average gross weekly (median workplace earnings)</th><th>Winchester (£)</th><th>C.I % +/-</th><th>UK (£)</th><th>C.I % +/-</th></tr>
<tr><td>Male</td><td>590</td><td>8.2</td><td>498</td><td>0.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Female</td><td>343</td><td>8.8</td><td>319</td><td>0.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>All workers</td><td>459</td><td>5.9</td><td>405</td><td>0.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Full Time workers</td><td>576</td><td>5.5</td><td>506</td><td>0.2</td></tr>
</table>
<i>Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2012 (Workplace based query), National Statistics. Earnings rounded to the nearest pound.</i>

Resident based earnings are the average earnings of employees who live in the local district and include local resident workers and out-commuters. Workplace based earnings include local resident workers and in-commuters.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Employment Growth</td><td>46</td><td colspan="3">Between 2009 and 2025 total employment in Winchester District is anticipated to grow by 7,580 jobs (11%) from 66,300 in 2009 to 73,890 in 2025. Between 2025 and 2031, total employment could grow by a further 1,690 jobs (2%) if the trend projected to 2025 is extended.</td><td>From the projections it is estimated that a net additional floorspace requirement of 82,100 sq m in Winchester District from 2009 – 2025 (and 97,500 sq m from 2009-</td></tr>
</table>

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Employment					
		The main generator of employment growth in Winchester is expected to be the Services sector, which is expected to generate an additional 8,010 jobs in Winchester to 2025 (an increase of 13%) – and potentially a further 1,860 jobs (3% growth) in the years 2025-2031 if the trends projected to 2025 continue. Within the services sector, the main drivers of growth between 2009 and 2025 are projected to be: ▪ Business Services, which includes many knowledge based and creative industries – 5,860 jobs (39% growth). ▪ Health – 1,280 jobs (9% growth) ▪ Distribution and retail – 1,070 jobs (13% growth) ▪ Hotels and catering – 560 jobs (14%) ▪ Other services – 320 jobs (11% growth) ▪ Within 'Other Services', 'Arts, entertainment and recreation' is expected to comprise around 41% (130) of the additional jobs - assuming its current share of employment is maintained.			31). This represents an annualised floorspace requirement over the 2009-2025 period of 5,200 sq m per annum. This indicates a total new requirement across all use classes to 2025 of 13.3 ha and to 2031 of 15.7ha (this is a gross figure and excludes the re-use of land under B2 that is no longer required over the period). This compares to 44 ha (baseline position) and 84 ha (baseline plus regional growth position) from 2006-2026 in the Winchester district economic and Employment Land Study 2007.
Total Employment Related to Tourism Spending 2004	29/ 30		2000 2002 2004		
		Direct	3,037 3,095 2,762		
		Indirect &	926 591 944 Induced		
		Total	**3,964** **3,685** **3,757**		

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Employment					
Retail (Winchester Town)	47/ 48	Winchester is an historic cathedral city and the town centre is one of the main shopping/commercial destinations in Winchester District. It is designated as the Main Town Centre in the Local Plan Review (Adopted July 2006). It is a relatively large shopping centre and provides a high number of retail, service and other town centre uses. The centre serves shoppers predominantly in the north of the District. ***Weaknesses*** ▪ There is a relatively poor range of leisure and entertainment facilities for a town of its size. The centre's evening economy is based primarily on restaurant/bars and pubs, although there is one cinema. ▪ There is a reasonably low supply of modern premises available to accommodate new operators in the primary area in Winchester. ▪ The quality of the paving and street furniture in parts of the centre is in need of upgrading and improvement. ▪ The linear structure of the centre does not encourage shoppers to visit all parts of the town centre during their shopping trip, and pedestrian flows within peripheral areas are comparatively low. ▪ The City centre has a general lack of landscaped/open space areas, apart from the area around the Cathedral. ▪ There are limited pedestrianised sections of the centre and high volumes of traffic in peripheral areas can make it difficult for pedestrians to cross the road. Retail developments over 1,000 sq m gross should generally be accommodated in Winchester town.			***Opportunities*** Winchester has a reasonably large and affluent catchment population. A high proportion of the expenditure generated by this catchment population leaks from the area. Expenditure is expected to grow in the future. If Winchester can improve or just maintain its current share of expenditure there is potential to improve and expand retail, leisure and service uses. There are a number of opportunity sites within the town centre, including the Silver Hill development site, which could accommodate new retail/leisure uses, which could help to retain more expenditure and customers in the area and possibly generate more trade for existing occupiers in Winchester town centre.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Employment					
		Based on the retail floorspace projections and the network of centres, a threshold for impact assessments of 1,000 sq m gross is recommended for retail development outside defined centres within Winchester town and a 500 sq m gross threshold for other parts of the District. The existing stock of premises may have a role to play in accommodating projected growth. The retail capacity analysis in this report assumes that existing comparison retail floorspace can, on average, increase its turnover to sales floorspace densities (a growth rate of 1.7% per annum is assumed for comparison goods). The floorspace projections reflect these assumptions. In addition to the growth in sales densities, vacant shops could help to accommodate future growth. The proportion of vacant shops in Winchester town centre (7.1%) is relatively low when compared with the Goad national average (13.67%). Vacant premises are unlikely to accommodate a significant amount of growth, because all centres will have a certain level of vacant premises at any given time, and this reflects the normal churn of occupiers.			

B.1.4 SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Summary

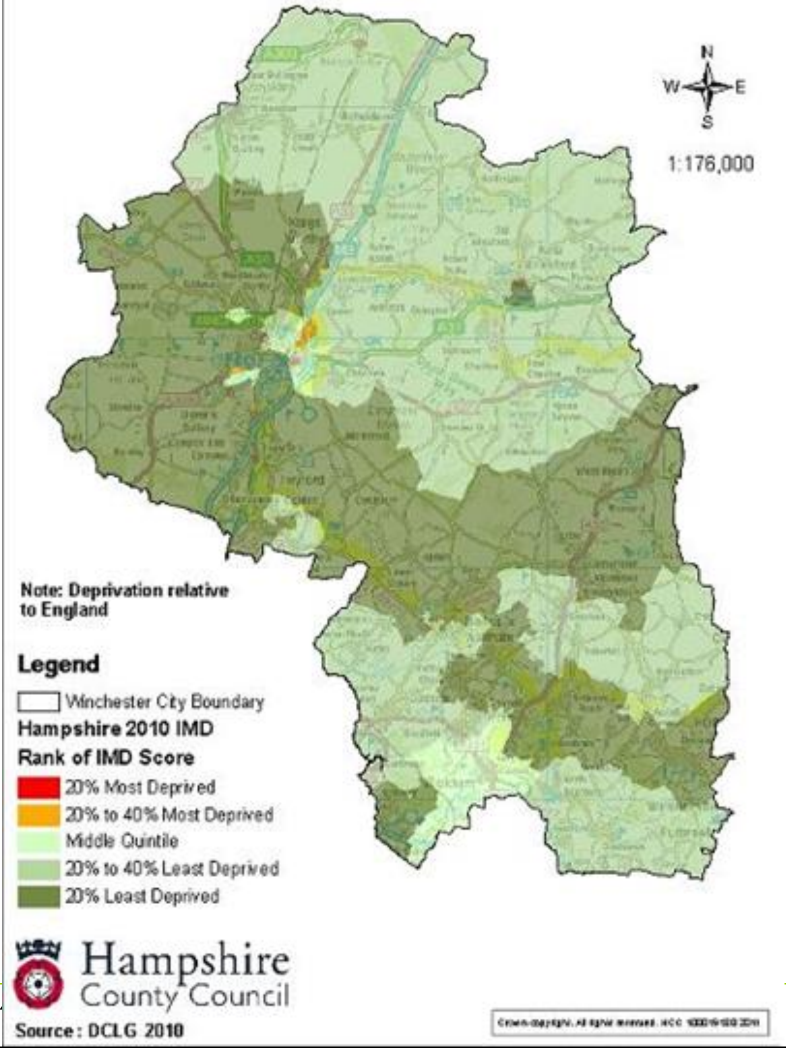
There are a significantly lower number of households with no adults in employment; 1.7% compared to a national average of 4.2%. There is also been an increase in the proportion of households with young children by almost 1% since 2001. In addition, Winchester has a well educated population with 15% of the population having no qualifications. Generally the area scores well in the Index of Multiple Deprivation with scores consistently in the 300s (where 1 is the most deprived and 354 the least deprived).

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Social Exclusion						
Households with no adults in employment: with dependent children (%) 2011	1	1.7%	**South East:** 3.1%	**England:** 4.2%	Significantly lower than regional or national averages. In Winchester the number of adults not in employment with dependent children has decreased between 2001 and 2011 by almost 0.2%.	
Households with dependent children (%) 2011	1	28.3%	29.4%	29.1%	Proportion of households with young families has increase slightly by almost 1% between 2001 and 2011.	
Average household size (%) 2011	1				The average household size has remained fairly constant between 2001 and 2011 with 2 person households being the most common.	
1 Person in Household		27%	29%	30%		
2 People in Household		37%	35%	34%		

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Social Exclusion						
3 People in Household **4 or More People in Household**		14% 21%	16% 21%	16% 20%		
Households with central heating (%) 2011	1	98.3	97.6	97.3	The number of households with central heating in Winchester has increased by approximately 2% between 2001 and 2011. This is in line with regional and national trends.	
Households without central heating (%) 2011	1	1.7	2.4	2.7	The number of households without central heating in Winchester has decreased by approximately 2% between 2001 and 2011. This is in line with regional and national trends.	
People aged 16 and over with:	1	**Winchester**	**South East**	**England**		
No Qualifications		15%	19%	22%	This is significantly lower than the national and regional averages.	This indicates a highly skilled population which to build a strong economy can be built with.
1-4 O Levels/CSE/GCSEs (Any Grades), Entry Level, Foundation		35%	35%	34%		

Indicator	**Data Source**	**Current Data**	**Comparators and targets**		**Trend**	**Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities**
Topic: Social Exclusion						
Diploma						
NVQ Level 1, Foundation GNVQ, Basic Skills		6%	7%	8%		
5+ O Level (Passes)/CSEs (Grade 1)/GCSEs (Grades A*-C), School Certificate, 1 A Level/2-3 AS Levels/VCEs, Higher Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Intermediate Diploma		52%	39%	34%		
NVQ Level 2, Intermediate GNVQ, City and Guilds Craft, BTEC First/General Diploma, RSA Diploma		12%	14%	15%		
Apprenticeship		6%	7%	6%		
2+ A Levels/VCEs, 4+ As Levels, Higher School Certificate, Progression/Advanced Diploma, Welsh Baccalaureate Advanced Diploma		33%	21%	19%		

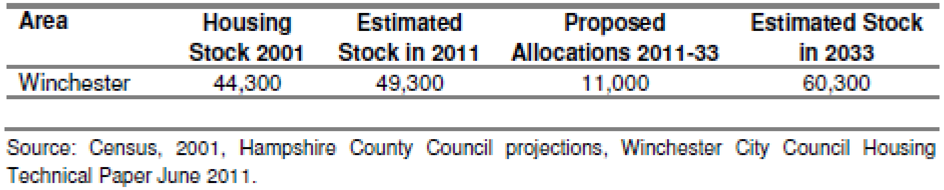
Indicator	**Data Source**	**Current Data**	**Comparators and targets**		**Trend**	**Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities**
Topic: Social Exclusion						
NVQ Level 3, Advanced GNVQ, City and Guilds Advanced Craft, ONC, OND, BTEC National, RSA Advanced Diploma		10%	11%	11%		
Degree (For Example BA, BSc), Higher Degree (For Example MA, PhD, PGCE)		27%	19%	17%	This is significantly above the regional and national levels.	This could be due to the presence of the university.
NVQ Level 4-5, HNC, HND, RSA Higher Diploma, BTEC Higher Level		5%	5%	4%		
Professional Qualifications (For Example Teaching, Nursing, Accountancy)		23%	16%	14%		
Other Vocational/Work-Related Qualifications		20%	18%	17%		
Foreign Qualifications		4%	6%	6%		

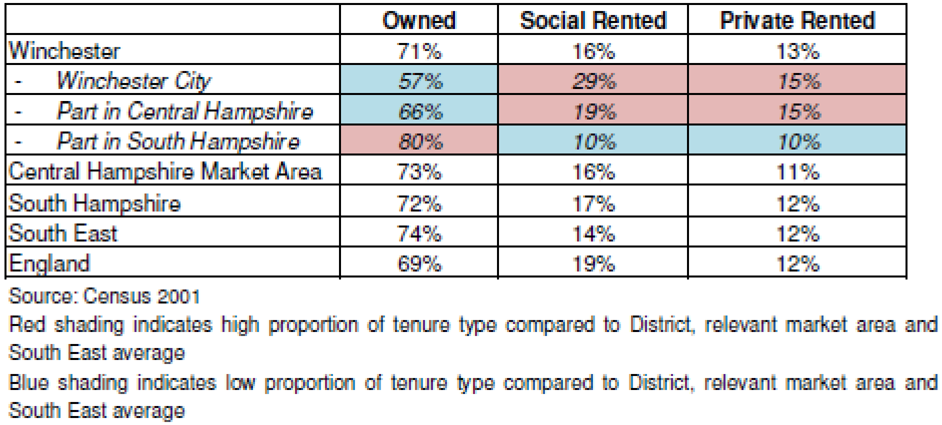
Indicator	**Data Source**	**Current Data**	**Comparators and targets**	**Trend**	**Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities**
Topic: Social Exclusion					
IMD 2010 for Winchester	34		 Source: DCLG 2010		

B.1.5 HOUSING

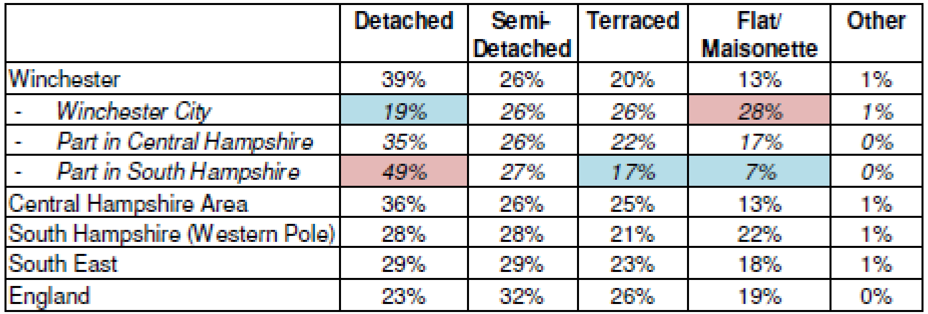
Summary

Average house prices are significantly higher in Winchester when compared with the South East. In response to the Government's Localism Bill and updated evidence, Winchester City Council produced a Housing Technical Paper that recommends a new target for the District - the provision of 11,000 dwellings up to 2031. The provision of affordable homes is likely to increase through a target of 40% provision within the defined built-up area of Winchester and 30% provision within the defined built-up areas of the other larger settlements. There is significant diversity in the types and sizes of homes in different parts of the District.

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Topic: Housing</td></tr>
<tr><td>Housing Stock</td><td>15</td><td colspan="3">
<table>
<tr><th>Area</th><th>Housing Stock 2001</th><th>Estimated Stock in 2011</th><th>Proposed Allocations 2011-33</th><th>Estimated Stock in 2033</th></tr>
<tr><td>Winchester</td><td>44,300</td><td>49,300</td><td>11,000</td><td>60,300</td></tr>
</table>
Source: Census, 2001, Hampshire County Council projections, Winchester City Council Housing Technical Paper June 2011.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Tenure of Homes</td><td>15</td><td colspan="3">Tenure of Homes 2001</td><td>The affordable housing expected to be provided as part of the general housing requirement should lead to an increase in properties rented from housing associations and shared equity ownership.</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Topic: Housing</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td colspan="3">
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Owned</th><th>Social Rented</th><th>Private Rented</th></tr>
<tr><td>Winchester</td><td>71%</td><td>16%</td><td>13%</td></tr>
<tr><td>- <i>Winchester City</i></td><td><i>57%</i></td><td><i>29%</i></td><td><i>15%</i></td></tr>
<tr><td>- <i>Part in Central Hampshire</i></td><td><i>66%</i></td><td><i>19%</i></td><td><i>15%</i></td></tr>
<tr><td>- <i>Part in South Hampshire</i></td><td><i>80%</i></td><td><i>10%</i></td><td><i>10%</i></td></tr>
<tr><td>Central Hampshire Market Area</td><td>73%</td><td>16%</td><td>11%</td></tr>
<tr><td>South Hampshire</td><td>72%</td><td>17%</td><td>12%</td></tr>
<tr><td>South East</td><td>74%</td><td>14%</td><td>12%</td></tr>
<tr><td>England</td><td>69%</td><td>19%</td><td>12%</td></tr>
</table>
Source: Census 2001
Red shading indicates high proportion of tenure type compared to District, relevant market area and South East average
Blue shading indicates low proportion of tenure type compared to District, relevant market area and South East average</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Types of Home</td><td>15</td><td colspan="3">The Type of Homes within Winchester and Surrounding Market Areas</td><td>There is significant diversity in the types of home in different parts of the District.</td></tr>
</table>

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Housing					



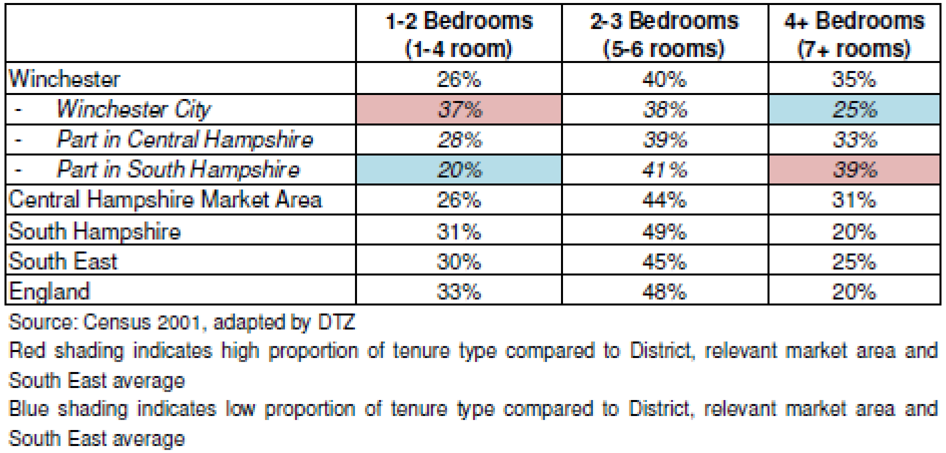
	Detached	Semi-Detached	Terraced	Flat/ Maisonette	Other
Winchester	39%	26%	20%	13%	1%
- *Winchester City*	*19%*	*26%*	*26%*	*28%*	*1%*
- *Part in Central Hampshire*	*35%*	*26%*	*22%*	*17%*	*0%*
- *Part in South Hampshire*	*49%*	*27%*	*17%*	*7%*	*0%*
Central Hampshire Area	36%	26%	25%	13%	1%
South Hampshire (Western Pole)	28%	28%	21%	22%	1%
South East	29%	29%	23%	18%	1%
England	23%	32%	26%	19%	0%

Source: Census 2001

Red shading indicates high proportion of tenure type compared to District, relevant market area and South East average

Blue shading indicates low proportion of tenure type compared to District, relevant market area and South East average

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Size of Homes	15	**The Size of Homes within Winchester and Market Areas**			

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Housing					
					
Affordable Housing	13/ 15	Targets: – 40% provision within the defined built-up area of Winchester; and – 30% provision within the defined built-up areas of the other larger settlements; where 15 or more dwellings are proposed, or the site is 0.5 hectares or more; (ii) 40% provision within the Major Development Area at Waterlooville and the Strategic Reserve Major Development Areas at Waterlooville and Winchester City (North), if confirmed. (iii) 30% provision within the defined built-up areas of the smaller settlements and elsewhere in the District, where the site can accommodate 5 or more dwellings, or			An affordable housing viability study (2012) concluded that the proposed target of 40% affordable housing is generally achievable and, if there are demonstrable viability issues in specific cases, flexibility in the means of achieving affordable housing or use of available grants may be needed to allow development to proceed. The study recommends that on-site

	1-2 Bedrooms (1-4 room)	2-3 Bedrooms (5-6 rooms)	4+ Bedrooms (7+ rooms)
Winchester	26%	40%	35%
- *Winchester City*	*37%*	*38%*	*25%*
- *Part in Central Hampshire*	*28%*	*39%*	*33%*
- *Part in South Hampshire*	*20%*	*41%*	*39%*
Central Hampshire Market Area	26%	44%	31%
South Hampshire	31%	49%	20%
South East	30%	45%	25%
England	33%	48%	20%

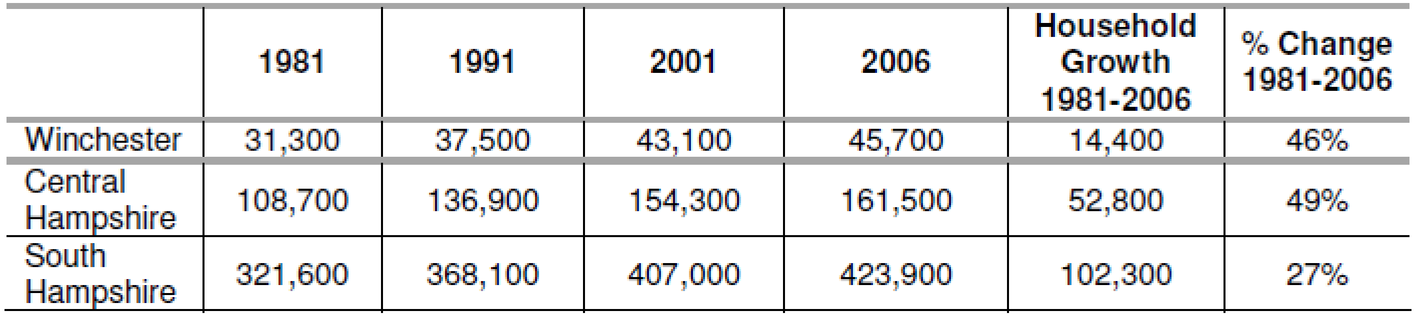
Source: Census 2001, adapted by DTZ

Red shading indicates high proportion of tenure type compared to District, relevant market area and South East average

Blue shading indicates low proportion of tenure type compared to District, relevant market area and South East average

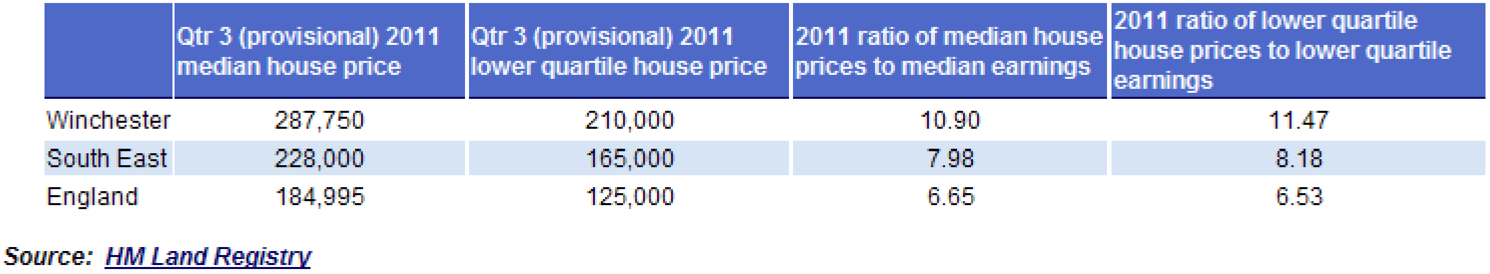
<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Topic: Housing</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td colspan="3">exceeds 0.17 hectares.

(iv) 35% of the housing within the Local Reserve housing sites at:
Pitt Manor, Winchester;
Worthy Road/Francis Gardens, Winchester;
Little Frenchies Field, Denmead;
Spring Gardens, Alresford;</td><td>provision of affordable housing is generally achievable but that, for sites of 1-4 units, there should be flexibility to accept commuted payments.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Housing Growth</td><td>15</td><td colspan="4">Household Growth 1981 - 2006



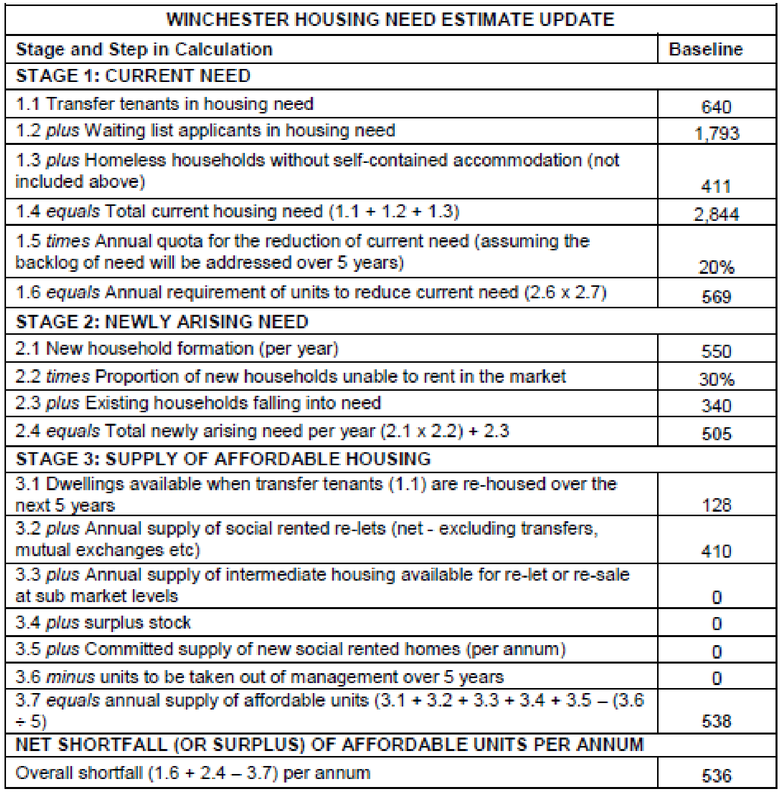
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>1981</th><th>1991</th><th>2001</th><th>2006</th><th>Household Growth 1981-2006</th><th>% Change 1981-2006</th></tr>
<tr><td>Winchester</td><td>31,300</td><td>37,500</td><td>43,100</td><td>45,700</td><td>14,400</td><td>46%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Central Hampshire</td><td>108,700</td><td>136,900</td><td>154,300</td><td>161,500</td><td>52,800</td><td>49%</td></tr>
<tr><td>South Hampshire</td><td>321,600</td><td>368,100</td><td>407,000</td><td>423,900</td><td>102,300</td><td>27%</td></tr>
</table>

Source: Census 1981, 1991 & 2001 and Hampshire County Council Household Forecasts (based on dwelling completions since 2001)</td></tr>
</table>

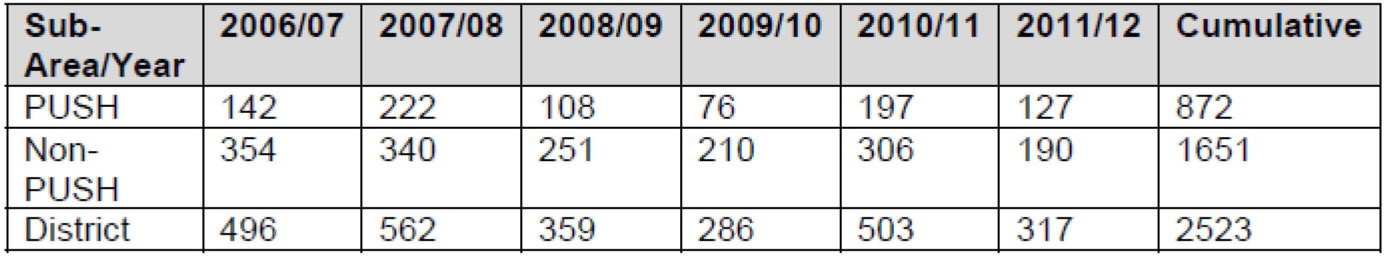
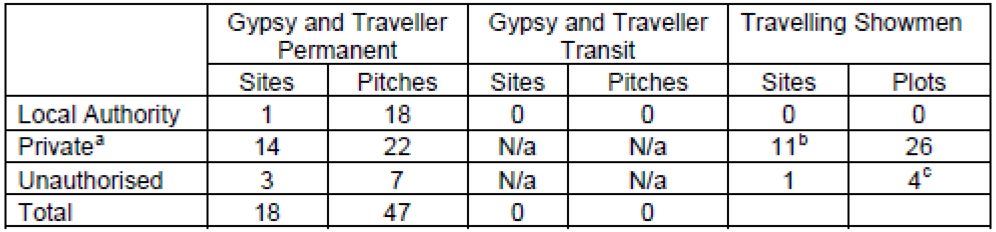
<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Topic: Housing</td></tr>
<tr><td>House Prices</td><td>34</td><td colspan="4">

	Qtr 3 (provisional) 2011 median house price	Qtr 3 (provisional) 2011 lower quartile house price	2011 ratio of median house prices to median earnings	2011 ratio of lower quartile house prices to lower quartile earnings
Winchester	287,750	210,000	10.90	11.47
South East	228,000	165,000	7.98	8.18
England	184,995	125,000	6.65	6.53

Source: HM Land Registry</td></tr>
</table>

Indicator	**Data Source**	**Current Data**	**Comparators and targets**	**Trend**	**Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities**
Topic: Housing					
Housing Need	27/ 51	 The Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment results indicate that there is			Some of the sites to be identified would need to be allocated on greenfield sites, unless current (2006 Local Plan) policies are changed to more actively promote increased densities, or land which is currently protected for other uses (e.g. employment sites, facilities and service, car parking) is released.

WINCHESTER HOUSING NEED ESTIMATE UPDATE	
Stage and Step in Calculation	**Baseline**
STAGE 1: CURRENT NEED	
1.1 Transfer tenants in housing need	640
1.2 *plus* Waiting list applicants in housing need	1,793
1.3 *plus* Homeless households without self-contained accommodation (not included above)	411
1.4 *equals* Total current housing need (1.1 + 1.2 + 1.3)	2,844
1.5 *times* Annual quota for the reduction of current need (assuming the backlog of need will be addressed over 5 years)	20%
1.6 *equals* Annual requirement of units to reduce current need (2.6 x 2.7)	569
STAGE 2: NEWLY ARISING NEED	
2.1 New household formation (per year)	550
2.2 *times* Proportion of new households unable to rent in the market	30%
2.3 *plus* Existing households falling into need	340
2.4 *equals* Total newly arising need per year (2.1 x 2.2) + 2.3	505
STAGE 3: SUPPLY OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING	
3.1 Dwellings available when transfer tenants (1.1) are re-housed over the next 5 years	128
3.2 *plus* Annual supply of social rented re-lets (net - excluding transfers, mutual exchanges etc)	410
3.3 *plus* Annual supply of intermediate housing available for re-let or re-sale at sub market levels	0
3.4 *plus* surplus stock	0
3.5 *plus* Committed supply of new social rented homes (per annum)	0
3.6 *minus* units to be taken out of management over 5 years	0
3.7 *equals* annual supply of affordable units (3.1 + 3.2 + 3.3 + 3.4 + 3.5 – (3.6 ÷ 5)	538
NET SHORTFALL (OR SURPLUS) OF AFFORDABLE UNITS PER ANNUM	
Overall shortfall (1.6 + 2.4 – 3.7) per annum	536

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Topic: Housing</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td colspan="3">enough capacity within the settlement boundaries in the District to deliver 766 dwellings over the Local Plan Part 1 plan period. The emerging Local Plan Part1 has assessed the housing required for the District to be about 11,000 dwellings (2011-2031), subject to the Inspectors' report due in early 2013.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Housing Completions</td><td>54</td><td colspan="4">
<table>
<tr><th>Sub-Area/Year</th><th>2006/07</th><th>2007/08</th><th>2008/09</th><th>2009/10</th><th>2010/11</th><th>2011/12</th><th>Cumulative</th></tr>
<tr><td>PUSH</td><td>142</td><td>222</td><td>108</td><td>76</td><td>197</td><td>127</td><td>872</td></tr>
<tr><td>Non-PUSH</td><td>354</td><td>340</td><td>251</td><td>210</td><td>306</td><td>190</td><td>1651</td></tr>
<tr><td>District</td><td>496</td><td>562</td><td>359</td><td>286</td><td>503</td><td>317</td><td>2523</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Gypsy and Traveller Sites</td><td>49/ 50</td><td colspan="3">Current provision in the District:

<table>
<tr><th></th><th colspan="2">Gypsy and Traveller Permanent</th><th colspan="2">Gypsy and Traveller Transit</th><th colspan="2">Travelling Showmen</th></tr>
<tr><th></th><th>Sites</th><th>Pitches</th><th>Sites</th><th>Pitches</th><th>Sites</th><th>Plots</th></tr>
<tr><td>Local Authority</td><td>1</td><td>18</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Private[a]</td><td>14</td><td>22</td><td>N/a</td><td>N/a</td><td>11[b]</td><td>26</td></tr>
<tr><td>Unauthorised</td><td>3</td><td>7</td><td>N/a</td><td>N/a</td><td>1</td><td>4[c]</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>18</td><td>47</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>
To a significant degree the problems suffered from unauthorised sites are caused by a lack of proper provision. This has led to encampments where they are not suitable and delays in clearing sites because inadequate provision has been made. When groups are moved on it is claimed that less mess would have been left had they</td><td>Winchester City Council has a statutory duty under the 2004 Housing Act to "…carry out an assessment of the accommodation needs of gypsies and travellers residing in or resorting to their district" as part of their review of housing needs. Under the Local Government Act 2003 they will be preparing a strategy on how these accommodation needs will be the met.</td></tr>
</table>

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Housing					
		moved on in their own time. The 2006 Assessment calculated a need for an additional 44 permanent pitches across the study area; this includes 16 within the South Group area of Havant, Portsmouth, Gosport, Fareham, East Hampshire and Winchester; 18 in the West Group area, including Southampton, Test Valley, Eastleigh, and New Forest; 10 in the North Group area, including Basingstoke and Deane, Hart and Rushmoor.			

B.1.6 TRANSPORT

Summary

Between 1950 and 1995 car ownership in the UK increased from 2 million vehicles to 21.4 million and it is predicted to further increase by 20% by 2015. Increased ownership translates directly to higher usage and traffic is predicted to increase in Hampshire by 2% on the motorways and 1% on local roads in the next 10 years. The Hampshire Local Transport Plan has identified local peak hour congestion in Winchester which will only be exacerbated, by an increase in car numbers from the level of development proposed by sub-region. A particular issue in Winchester's more rural areas is the accessibility problems to local and sub regional facilities worsened by poor transport infrastructure.

The figures show fewer households with no or one cars in Winchester when compared to national and regional figures, but those households with two, three or more are substantially higher in comparison. This is inline with the affluence of the population within the region and lends weight to the figures showing car and van travel as the most used mode of transport. The data on travel to work distance indicates high numbers travelling less than 2km, i.e. within the city centre area or close to where the bulk of local businesses are located. As a commuter hub the figures show numbers of people travelling 10- 30km and 40-60kms as fairly high and this is indicative of the corresponding distance to Southampton and Portsmouth. Nearly 7% of the population travel 60km plus, relating to the distance to London (109km) and emphasising the importance of location in respect to travel.

Indicator	**Data Source**	**Current Data**	**Comparators and targets**		**Trend**	**Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities**
Topic: Transport						
All cars and vans in area	1	**Winchester:** 70,000	**South East:** 4,803,729	**England:** 25,696,833		

Indicator	**Data Source**	**Current Data**	**Comparators and targets**		**Trend**	**Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities**
Topic: Transport						
Households with no cars or vans % (2011)	1	**Winchester:** 14.3	**South East:** 18.6	**England:** 25.8	There are substantially less households in Winchester with no cars or vans compared to the regional and national average. This is consistent with households with one car. The data from households with two and three cars is significantly higher than the regional and national levels.	
Households with one cars or vans % (2001)	1	39.1	41.7	42.2		
Households with two cars or vans % (2011)	1	34.4	29.8	21.1		
Households with three cars or vans % (2011)	1	8.7	7.1	4.1		The very high levels of car ownership in Winchester presents a challenge in changing modes of transport. This has implications for climate change and air quality.
Mode of travel to work (16 to 74) (%)	1	**Winchester**	**South East**	**England**	Although there has been an increase in train and bus use, Winchester still falls behind the national average. Winchester experiences a high level of in commuting and also some out commuting, but 30% of people work at hone or travel less than 2km.	There are opportunities to change the current travel pattern through the provision of safe and convenient walking and cycling routes within the town and measures to encourage public transport use such as park and ride.
Work mainly at or from home		10.5	8.3	6.9		
Train		3.7	4.8	3.3		
Bus		1.9	3.0	4.7		
Motorcycle, scooter or moped		0.5	0.6	0.3		

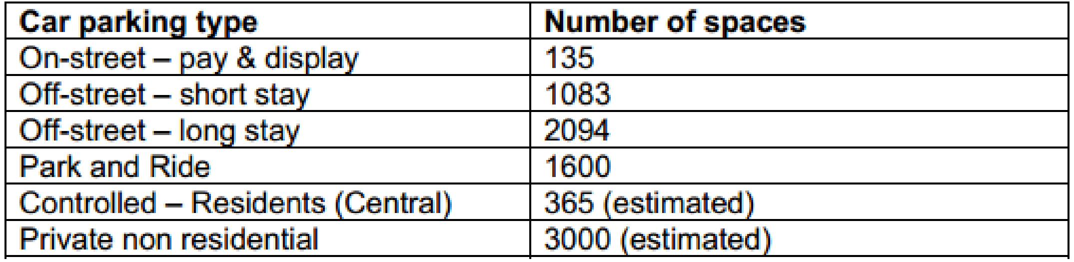
Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Transport						
Car/Van Passenger Taxi Bike Foot		**38.9** 2.5 0.1 1.3 7.9	**38.9** 3.1 0.2 2.0 6.6	**34.8** 3.2 0.3 1.8 6.3		
Distance travelled to work (2001)	1		**Winchester (persons)**	**Winchester (%)**	Less than 2km has the highest percentage of people traveling this distance to work. This shows that they live close to work and possibly within close proximity to the city centre. Southampton is 20km from Winchester and could be a factor in the percentage of people traveling 10-20km and 20-30km. Portsmouth is 50km and may also contribute to the figures for 40-60km as commuters traveling. 6.9% of the population travel 60km+, which may represent	
		All persons	53,306	100		
		Works at home	6,837	11.9		
		Less than 2km	11,253	21.1		
		2km – 5km	6,253	11.7		
		5km – 10km	6,379	11.9		
		10km – 20km	9,695	18.2		
		20km – 30km	3,524	6.6		
		30km – 40km	1,579	2.9		
		40km – 60km	1,679	3.1		
		60km +	3,719	6.9		

Indicator	**Data Source**	**Current Data**	**Comparators and targets**		**Trend**	**Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities**
Topic: Transport						
					commuter travel to London (distance = 109km).	
Usual time taken to travel to work (minutes) (all modes)	24		**South East (Minutes)**	**England (Minutes)**	Since 2002, commuting time has increase by 1 minute in the South East and by 2 minutes across England.	
		Average time	25	28		
Travel to School	23		**GB Age 5 – 10 (%)**	**GB Age 11 -16 (%)**	In 2011, 49% of trips to and from school by primary school children (aged 5-10) were made on foot. This was slightly lower than in 1995/97 when 53% of trips were made on foot. The proportion of trips by car for these children increased from 38% to 43% during the same period. Among secondary school children (aged 11-16) in 2011, 38% of school trips were on foot and 22% were by car, compared with 42% and 20% respectively in 1995/97. For secondary school children, the proportion of trips by bus	National figures have been provided in the absence of data for Winchester because the congestion caused by car trips to school and the safety implications of these levels of traffic are of national concern. The challenge for Winchester is to make walking or cycling to school an attractive proposition through the provision of safe walking and cycling routes. However the distance to school is increasing which will discourage walking. The proposed development for the area should include schools in
		Walk	49	38		
		Car	43	22		
		Bus	No data	33		

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Transport					
				(including school bus/coaches) was 33% in 2011 and 3% were by bicycle.	walking distance to serve new developments.
Rail	22	Winchester railway station lies on the Waterloo – Southampton – Bournemouth train line, with four daytime services to and from London per hour. This includes three from Southampton and beyond, and one from Portsmouth, all operated by South West Trains. Journey times of 55 to 70 minutes to reach London Waterloo make Winchester an attractive commuting location. There is significant overcrowding on peak hour services (06:48 to 07:48) to London, with passengers standing, and limited scope for increasing provision. There is no room in the timetable for additional services without improvements to the network capacity. There is also the Cross Country service operated by Arriva, which runs one train per hour to Manchester via, Basingstoke Reading and Birmingham In addition to the London services mentioned, Standard Class passengers also have to stand on the 07.31 cross country service as far		Passenger numbers at Winchester (based upon the number of single journeys) have increased by 60% to around 3.5m journeys taking place in 2006/07, compared with just over 2.15m in 1996/7. This compares well with Basingstoke (4.4m) and Southampton Central (5.1m), especially considering there is only an urban population of around one-quarter of Basingstoke and one-sixth of Southampton. Access to the railway station is relatively straightforward, but the car park is always full by 8.00am on weekdays and the geographical location means	The provision of new park and ride car parks could increase the levels of rail use.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Transport					
		as Reading and sometimes Oxford.		that the route to the town centre on foot needs to be improved by better signing and ease of access.	
Road network	22	The road network in Winchester is dominated by one-way routes which were originally designed to cope with traffic travelling through Winchester before the completion of the A33/A34 Winchester bypass. The system has largely remained intact, and has been reviewed. The road network of central Winchester can be described as consisting of two one-way systems. The much larger eastern 'loop' includes North Walls, Union Street, East Gate Street, Friarsgate, St George's Street and Jewry Street. The western system incorporates Sussex Street, Upper High Street and Gladstone Street, providing access to the Railway Station. The one-way system operates relatively well although peak hour congestion does occur and there are some resulting air quality issues. A number of alternative routes are used by locals to avoid the one-way system during peak hours		Traffic flows over 100,000 vehicles per day regularly recorded on M3 between M27 and Winchester. M3/A34 junction at Winchester – significant delays particularly at the weekend where there is heavy tourist traffic.	

Indicator	**Data Source**	**Current Data**	**Comparators and targets**	**Trend**	**Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities**
Topic: Transport					
		which will be monitored and opportunities taken to reduce the impact on these areas in conjunction with the review of traffic management arrangements in the town.			
Cycling	22	Hampshire has 750 miles of off-road cycle routes and urban cycle paths.		Cycling in Winchester equates to 4% of the population travelling to work and regionally averages 3.5% of journeys to work.	The historic streets in Winchester do not easily accommodate dedicated cycle lanes and hence most cycle improvements carried out in the town centre area have been in the form of traffic management schemes.
Bus	22	The bus network covering the urban area of Winchester is very extensive, with routes going through most residential areas including Winnall, Badger Farm, Hyde, St Cross, Stanmore, Teg Down, Harestock, Highcliffe and Weeke. All of the suburbs are served during the week on a commercial basis; some have very high level of frequency with buses running at least every ten minutes. Outside the peak times, the County Council provides subsidies to enable evening and weekend services when funding allows.		A Quality Bus Partnership (QBP) covering Services 1, 5 and Park and Ride was agreed between the local bus operator Stagecoach, Hampshire County Council and Winchester City Council, in September 2003. On the three key routes covered, patronage increased by an average of 12%. Passenger satisfaction ratings on the routes were very high, with 87% of	Access to the bus station is relatively straightforward, being located in the Broadway but is in need of updating. The proposed Silver Hill development of that area will create a new and improved bus station for the future. Many of the bus services also pass through the railway station, offering genuine interchange opportunities.

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Topic: Transport</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td colspan="2">Buses also provide access to and from Winchester from outside the urban area. Buses run every 20 minutes from Southampton and Kings Worthy and every 30 minutes from Eastleigh, passing through Chandler's Ford. Winchester also has bus routes to Basingstoke, Fareham, Romsey and Alton which are all running an hourly frequency during weekdays.</td><td>passengers rating the service as good or very good.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Car Parks</td><td>22</td><td colspan="3">
<table>
<tr><th>Car parking type</th><th>Number of spaces</th></tr>
<tr><td>On-street – pay & display</td><td>135</td></tr>
<tr><td>Off-street – short stay</td><td>1083</td></tr>
<tr><td>Off-street – long stay</td><td>2094</td></tr>
<tr><td>Park and Ride</td><td>1600</td></tr>
<tr><td>Controlled – Residents (Central)</td><td>365 (estimated)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Private non residential</td><td>3000 (estimated)</td></tr>
</table>
Surveys of the usage of individual Winchester car parks were undertaken in May 2007. They showed a maximum occupancy of 77% across 11 car parks. (636 spaces available out of a maximum 2738 spaces) The surface car parks closest to the centre were, at a maximum at least 95% full with the more remote car parks significantly less well used. The most popular car parks are those closest to the centre and large employers. Overall the town centre car parks were 61% full on</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Indicator	**Data Source**	**Current Data**	**Comparators and targets**	**Trend**	**Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities**
Topic: Transport					
		average. The survey results also indicate that the Tower Street car park is well used with the other multi-storey car parks, in particular Chesil Street, not well favoured, with maximum occupancies less than 85%.			

B.1.7 LANDSCAPE AND TOWNSCAPE

Summary

Winchester has both a rich architectural heritage and landscape setting. A significant proportion (40%) of Winchester City Council area is part of the East Hampshire AONB with a large proportion now falling within the new South Downs National Park designation. The district is predominantly rural covering 250 square miles of diverse countryside including chalk downs, large arable fields, extensive woodland, river valleys, heath remnants, historic parks and clay lowland. The district has over 50 rural settlements as well as Winchester City, contributing a rich mix of built heritage assets.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
Topic: Landscape and Townscape					
Winchester District		The landscape of the district can be broadly divided into three distinct areas. The majority of the district is strongly influenced by the underlying chalk giving rises to two different areas of downland. The 'Hampshire Downs' landscape character area, lying to the north and east of Winchester is a broad belt of strongly rolling chalk downs with scarps, hilltops and valleys with an overall exposed character. The 'South Downs' landscape character area running through the centre of the district is associated with the east-west chalk ridge. This is a more elevated landscape combining rolling arable fields interspersed with scattered settlements, parkland and woodlands. To the south of the district the varied clays and gravels of the 'South Hampshire Basin' provide a contrastingly diverse enclosed and small scale landscape, consisting of lower lying mixed farmland and woodland. Winchester benefits from a large number of scattered areas of ancient woodland and large areas of more recent woodland. It is particularly found in the southern parishes			

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints
Topic: Landscape and Townscape						
		and on the chalk downs. Winchesters hedgerows have a strong influence on the character of the landscape with patterns varying significantly according to age of the landscape. Hedgerows of the 18th and 19th centuries are generally straighter with fewer species and found on the chalk downland. The more 'ancient' landscapes towards the south of the district were more likely to be enclosed and contain numerous species often being formed from remnant woodland. The well drained chalk geology of the majority of the Winchester district means that surface water features are uncommon. These parts of the district benefit from the clear alkaline springwater rivers of the Meon, Itchen and Dever. To the south where clay predominates springs, ponds and streams are numerous.				
Area of admin geography (m^2 thousands) (i.e. areas of boundary)	1	**Winchester**	**South East**	**England**		
		661,071.11	19,412,971.66	133,037,283.00		
Area of greenspace (m^2 thousands)	1	608,279.37	16,442,704.44	115,741,625.40		A Green Space Strategy could ensure no loss of greenspace and improve the current situation. (*Greensapce: **Greenspace is any vegetated land or water within or adjoining an urban area Including** derelict, vacant and contaminated land which has*

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints
Topic: Landscape and Townscape						
						the potential to be transformed, natural and semi-natural habitats, Green corridors - paths, disused railway lines, rivers and canals)
Area of water (m^2 thousands)	1	3,313.97	527,873.24	3,436,199.04		
Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)	11	**East Hampshire AONB** – covers 40% of Winchester City Council district. 2 landscapes characterise this area, in the south and west rolling chalk downland with dry valleys and in the east and north steep heavily wooded scarp slopes. The area contains the rich Meon and Rother valleys, 4 NNRs, many SSSIs and part of the South Downs Environmentally Sensitive Area. It is also and important archaeological area. The AONB covers 31% of the South East.				The objectives of the AONB Management Plan should be supported by, and reflected in, the LDF. AONBs are recognised to be of the same importance, and have the same protection, as National Parks.
National Parks	40	The South Downs National Park uniquely combines a biodiverse landscape with bustling towns and villages, covers an area of over 1,600 km^2 and is home to more than 110,400 people. The South Downs National Park Authority became a fully operational planning authority on 1 April 2011, and is responsible for all planning in the National Park.				
Environmentally	11	South Downs & Test Valley extends into Winchester				Should be protected from

Indicator	**Data Source**	**Current Data**	**Comparators and targets**	**Trend**	**Issues/Constraints**
Topic: Landscape and Townscape					
Sensitive Areas		district along the River Dever.			development.
Landscape Character Areas	11 28	23 1. Hursley Scarplands 2. Sparsholt Woodlands 3. Crawley Downs 4. Wonston Downs 5. Dever Valley 6. North Dever Downs 7. Stratton Woodlands 8. North Itchen Downs 9. Upper Itchen Valley 10. Bighton Woodlands 11. Bramdean Woodlands 12. East Winchester Downs 13. Lower Itchen Valley 14. Cranbury Woodlands 15. South Winchester Downs 16. Upper Meon Valley 17. Hambledon Downs 18. Forest of Bere Lowlands 19. Portsdown Hill 20. Lower Meon Valley 21. Whiteley Woodlands 22. Shedfield Heathlands		The Countryside Quality Counts (CQC) study Tracking Change in the Character of the English Landscape 1999-2003, provides evidence about the ways the English countryside is changing and what implications this might have for achieving sustainable development. The Hampshire and South Downs are identified as Maintained areas. Maintained: if the character of an area is already strong and largely intact, and the changes observed for the key themes served to sustain it, or simply because the lack of change meant that the important qualities are likely to be retained I the long	Landscape Character Assessment is a useful tool to guide development and ensure that local character is not eroded.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
Topic: Landscape and Townscape					
		23. Durley Claylands		term. The study identifies the South Hampshire Lowlands as an area that is Diverging. Diverging: if the change in the key themes appeared to be transforming the character of the area so that either its distinctive qualities are being lost, or significant new patterns are emerging.	
Character areas	6	8 in Winchester City ▪ The Walled Town (including the Barracks area and Cathedral Close as distinct areas within the Walled Town); ▪ Winchester College and Kingsgate; ▪ The Riverside; ▪ St Giles' Hill—the Eastern Suburb; ▪ Christchurch Road; ▪ St Cross; ▪ Hyde—the Northern Suburb; and ▪ Oram's Arbour and the Western Suburb			Winchester City is of considerable historic and architectural interest and the definition of character areas will help guide development to ensure that the character is not eroded.
Green Infrastructure (GI)	53	Winchester District has the following GI:			

Indicator	**Data Source**	**Current Data**	**Comparators and targets**	**Trend**	**Issues/Constraints**
Topic: Landscape and Townscape					

GI	**Winchester District Assets**
Landscape and Water (Natural Green space)	▪ South Downs National Park (> 500ha) ▪ Rivers Meon and Itchen and their tributaries ▪ Upper Hamble Estuary and woods ▪ River Wallington and tributaries ▪ 369 woodland sites - 1871 ha accessible woodland (HCC 2007) ▪ Landscape quality: The District has been subject to a Landscape Character Assessment (March 2004) to identify existing local landscapes and guide change including new development.
Biodiversity (Natural Green space)	▪ River Itchen Special Area of Conservation (SAC) ▪ Upper Hamble Estuary Special Protection Area (SPA) and Ramsar Site ▪ 20 SSSIs e.g. St. Catherine's Hill, Crab Wood, Botley Wood, Beacon Hill, and Old Winchester Hill. ▪ Nearly 600 SINCs within the district, including 369 woodland sites, 170 grassland sites, 4 sites with heathland, 17 sites with wetland habitats and 25 sites designated solely for priority species. ▪ National Nature Reserves – 2 ▪ Local Nature Reserves – The Moors 14ha

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
Topic: Landscape and Townscape					
			▪ Butterfly Conservation Reserves - 2 ▪ Ancient Woodland		
		Formal Greenspace	▪ 14 golf courses – limited access ▪ Public Parks – open access ▪ Recreation grounds – open access ▪ Country Parks – varied access ▪ Allotments – limited access ▪ Outdoor sport - limited access ▪ EH Heritage Parks and Gardens ▪ Historic Parks - limited access ▪ Cemeteries ▪ Play Areas/ recreation grounds in most towns and villages – open access		
		Rights of Way	▪ 557 kilometres of footpath, 170 kilometres of bridleway, 103 kilometres of restricted byway and 9 kilometres of Byways open to all traffic (BOATs) including disused railway track ▪ National Long Distance Paths e.g. The South Downs Way, Itchen Way and Wayfarers Walk which act as sub regional green corridors.		
		Public Access Land	▪ Forests to north west of Winchester (Micheldever Woods, Black Wood), south of Denmead (Creech Wood) and east of Wickham (West Walk) (included in forestry figure above) ▪ CROW Access Land approx. 643 ha within 10km of strategic		

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints
Topic: Landscape and Townscape					
			sites - Small areas of common land - approx. 247 ha within 10km of strategic sites - Country parks - 6		

B.1.8 CULTURAL HERITAGE

Summary

The District has a rich archaeological resource, including remains from prehistory to the military history of the last century and has an extensive amount of listed buildings. The City Council has designated 37 Conservation Areas in the District to date and has 109 Scheduled Ancient Monuments.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Cultural Heritage						
World Heritage Sites	2	0	**South East:** 2	**UK:** 27		
Historic Buildings at Risk	4/ 5 / 54	53	**South East:** 249		Figures fluctuate depending on levels of funding for repair and the characteristics of buildings (age, location, use). The figure has gone up in Winchester by almost 40% since 2005.	Historic towns struggle with impacts of tourism unless carefully managed. Tourism is estimated to be worth approximately £135 annually to Winchesters economy. However adverse consequences such as erosion, congestion, pollution and intrusion can harm the preservation of protected sites. Fortunately the Tourism Strategy is aware of these
Number of listed buildings	3	2,780 (2,561 Grade II) (149 Grade II*) 70 Grade I	**Hampshire:** 10,766 (93.4% Grade II) (4.6% Grade II*) (2% Grade I)		Winchesters high percentage of Grade 1 buildings, reflect the historic nature of the town and the requirement for preservation.	

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Cultural Heritage					
			UK: 442,000 (94% Grade II) (4.1% Grade II*) (1.4% Grade I)		issues and focuses on sustainable tourism to preserve historical culture and ensure the quality of life of residents who may also be affected. The extensive stock of historic buildings in the District represents a major asset and should continue to enjoy a high level of protection. However, it should be accepted that sometimes alternative uses and alterations may be needed to ensure their continuing conservation. Whilst Conservation areas should not be seen as a barrier to development, good quality development should be sought to ensure their integrity is not undermined.
Number of archaeological sites of interest	10	103	**UK:** 95,000		
Registered Battlefields	4	1	**Hampshire:** 1 **England:** 43		
Conservation Areas	7	37	**Test Valley:** 36 **Hampshire:** 281 **England:** 8,000		
Registered Parks and Gardens	4	18	**Hampshire:** 57		

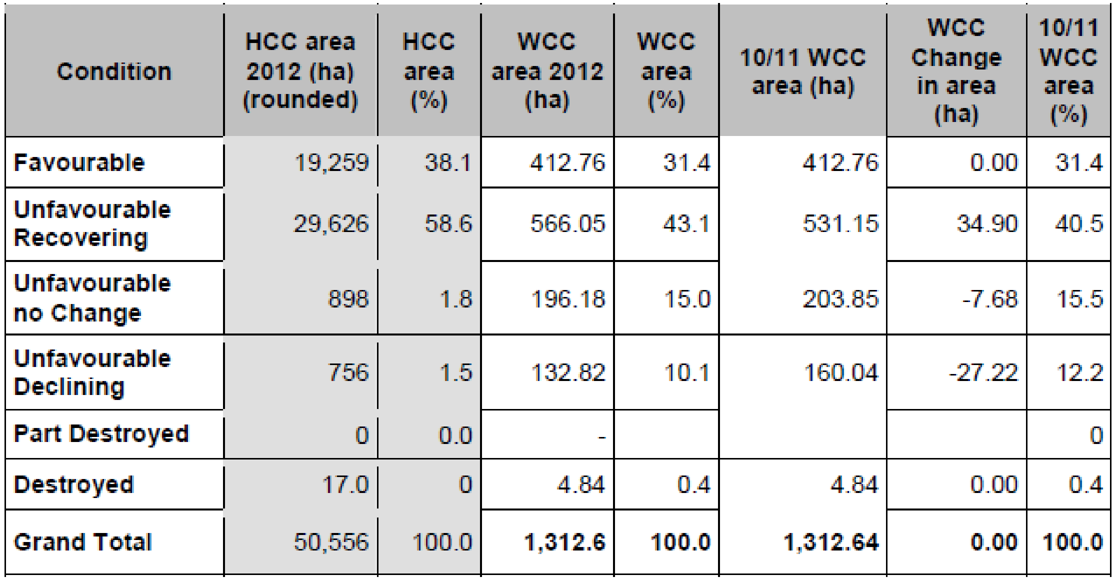
Indicator	**Data Source**	**Current Data**	**Comparators and targets**	**Trend**	**Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities**
Topic: Cultural Heritage					
Scheduled Ancient Monuments	4	210	**Hampshire:** 626		

B.1.9 BIODIVERSITY AND CONSERVATION (and see also accompanying HRA Report)

Summary

The District is rich in biodiversity and contains a number of designated Special Areas for Conservation, Special Protection Areas and Ramsar Sites. There are seventeen Sites of Special Scientific Interest of which nine are in favourable condition but the others are unfavourable and vary from recovering to declining. There are also 500 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) in the District as well as two nationally designated nature reserves and ten local nature reserves. Biodiversity Action Plans are in place for both habitats and species.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Biodiversity					
Special Areas for Conservation (SAC)	10	**Hampshire:** Salisbury Plain – 2.38% in Hampshire (21438.1 ha) The New Forest (29262.36 ha) Butser Hill (238.66 ha) River Itchen (309.26 ha) East Hampshire Hangers (569.68 ha) Emer Bog (37.5 ha) Mottisfont Bats (196.8 ha) Within the District, the Itchen Valley is a designated SAC, as is part of the Hamble Valley within the District.			Requirement to screen for Appropriate Assessment if there is any threat from development.
Special Protection Areas (SPA)	44	**Hampshire:** Salisbury Plain (21438.1 ha)			Requirement to screen for Appropriate Assessment if there is any threat from

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Biodiversity					
		The New Forest (29262.36 ha) Solent & Southampton Water (5346.44 ha)			development.
Ramsar Sites	44	**Hampshire:** The New Forest (29262.36 ha) Solent & Southampton Water (5346.44 ha)			Appropriate Assessment if there is any threat from development.
Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	21/ 54				Nine of the seventeen SSSIs are in favourable condition whilst the others are unfavourable with some declining or recovering. Monitoring is necessary to ensure the continued favourable condition of the sites of the former sites. Management plans should be put in place to improve the condition of unfavourable sites.

Condition	HCC area 2012 (ha) (rounded)	HCC area (%)	WCC area 2012 (ha)	WCC area (%)	10/11 WCC area (ha)	WCC Change in area (ha)	10/11 WCC area (%)
Favourable	19,259	38.1	412.76	31.4	412.76	0.00	31.4
Unfavourable Recovering	29,626	58.6	566.05	43.1	531.15	34.90	40.5
Unfavourable no Change	898	1.8	196.18	15.0	203.85	-7.68	15.5
Unfavourable Declining	756	1.5	132.82	10.1	160.04	-27.22	12.2
Part Destroyed	0	0.0	-				0
Destroyed	17.0	0	4.84	0.4	4.84	0.00	0.4
Grand Total	50,556	100.0	**1,312.6**	**100.0**	**1,312.64**	**0.00**	**100.0**

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Biodiversity					
		Some 35ha of land has moved from 'Unfavourable – no change' and 'Unfavourable – declining' into 'Unfavourable – recovering', which is an improvement from 2011. In terms of comparisons with the rest of Hampshire, nearly all of the Districts have at least 95% of their SSSIs in 'Favourable' or 'Unfavourable – recovering', whereas the figure is only 76% for Winchester, although this is a 3% improvement on 2011. HBiC point out that the fact that the River Itchen has 42% 'Unfavourable – no change' or 'Unfavourable – declining' impacts on these figures.			
National Nature Reserves (NNR)	11	2 Beacon Hill Old Winchester Hill	**Hampshire:** 11 **England:** 215		All nature reserves should be protected through LDF policy.
Local Nature Reserves (LNR)	44	10	**Hampshire:** 56 **England:** 1050		All nature reserves should be protected through LDF policy.
Natural Areas	14	3 Hampshire Downs, South Downs and South Coast Plain, Hampshire Lowlands.	21 - South East 29 - South West		
Sites of Importance	10	666			These sites should have

Indicator	**Data Source**	**Current Data**	**Comparators and targets**	**Trend**	**Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities**
Topic: Biodiversity					
for Nature Conservation (SINC)					protection as in the current adopted local plan.
Biodiversity Action Plan Species	44	Amphibians	Natterjack Toad (*Bufo calamita*) Great Crested Newt (*Triturus cristatus*)		Protection from development of all protected species should be reflected through LDF policy. Opportunities should be taken to enhance habitat where possible.
		Beetles	Noble chafer (*Gnorimus nobilis*) Gilkicker weevil (*Pachytychius haematocephalus*)		
		Crustaceans	Freshwater White-clawed Crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*)		
		Damsel/ dragonflies	Southern Damselfly (*Coenagrion mercuriale*)		
		Flies	Hornet robberfly (*Asilus crabroniformis*)		
		Local species	Birds of Wet Meadows (inc. UK priority species) Branta bernicla bernicla, Dark-bellied brent goose, Bumblebees Butterflies and Moths (inc. UK priority species), Coronella austricaca, Smooth snake, Eptesicus serotinus, Serotine bat, Seed Eating Farmland Birds (inc. UK priority species), Shorebirds (inc. UK priority species), Tooth Fungi (inc.UK priority species), Valvata macrostoma, large-mouthed valve snail, Woodland Lichens (inc. UK priority species)		
		Mammals	Water Vole (*Arvicola terrestris*), Barbastelle Bat (*Barbastella barbastellus*), Otter (*Lutra lutra*), Dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*), Bechstein`s Bat (*Myotis bechsteinii*), Pipistrelle Bat (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), Greater Horseshoe Bat (*Rhinolophus ferrumequinum*)		
		Worms	Medicinal Leech (*Hirudo medicinalis*)		
Biodiversity Action Plan Habitats	44	Local habitat	Ancient semi-natural Woodland, Arable land, Canals, Ephemeral Ponds, Fen, Carr, Marsh, Swamp, Reed beds, Heathland, Acid Grassland and Bog, Lowland wet Grassland, Neutral Grassland, Open Standing Water		Protection from development of all identified habitats should

Indicator	**Data Source**	**Current Data**	**Comparators and targets**	**Trend**	**Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities**
Topic: Biodiversity					
		Priority Habitats	Ancient and/or species-rich hedgerows, Cereal field margins, chalk rivers, Eutrophic standing waters, fens, Lowland beech and yew woodland, Lowland calcareous grassland, Lowland dry acid grassland, Lowland heathland, Lowland meadows, Lowland wood-pasture and parkland, Mudflats, Purple moor grass and rush pastures, Reedbeds, Saline lagoons, Seagrass beds, Wet woodland,		be reflected through LDF policy. Opportunities should be taken to enhance habitat where possible.

B.1.10 WATER RESOURCES

Summary

Water supply in Hampshire is usually of high quality and resources depend on the groundwater stored in the chalk aquifers of the Hampshire Downs. Hampshire has no above ground storage reservoirs. There has been a 12% net increase in water quality in the county since 1990 but the Itchen has seen an increase in nutrient levels from sewage works (mainly phosphate) and farmland run-off (mainly nitrate) due to increased concentrations as a result of population growth and agricultural intensification. In the River Test and Itchen Catchment Area there are over 3,000 properties at risk of flooding.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Water Resources					
Rivers	45	There are a number of water courses within the D River Itchen, River Dever, River Hamble, River Meo Wallington, River Arle, plus many smaller tributarie Candover Stream and Cheriton Stream.			
Chemical river water quality	37	**Itchen:** Good	**South East (2003 – 2005)** 84% Good 9% Fair 6.7% Poor/Bad	12% net increase in water quality in the county since 1990.	Increases in population have resulted in large sewage treatment works discharging directly to the lower reaches of the river. Effluent at Winchester and Alresford is discharged to the river and ground using the capacity of the Chalk to treat it to a high
Biological river water quality	37	**Itchen:** Good	**South East (2003 – 2005)** 94% Good 4.5% Fair 1.7% Poor/Bad		

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Water Resources					
					standard. The Environment Agency sets stringent conditions on the quality and quantity of discharged effluents however this must be maintained to ensure the river and groundwater quality are preserved to high standards. Furthermore planned development in the south and climate change pose uncertainties in the future
River water phosphate levels	37	**Itchen:** Very High phosphate levels	**South East (2003 – 2005)** 22.6% Good 24.4% Poor 53% Bad	The Itchen has seen an increase in nutrient levels from sewage works (mainly phosphate) and farmland run-off (mainly nitrate) due to increased concentrations as a result of population growth and agricultural intensification.	
River water nitrate levels	37	**Itchen:** Fair	**South East (2006)** 50% of the SE is designated as surface or ground water Nitrate Vulnerable Zones (NVS)		
Abstraction from groundwater	37	70% of drinking water for South East provided by groundwater. 59% of abstracted water requires treatment. Estimated public water supply abstraction deficit during warm dry summers is of the order of 45Ml/d for a low flow target of 270Ml/d. This deficit is equivalent to the water consumption of some 250,000 people in Hampshire and Isle of Wight. Downstream of the Otterbourne surface water abstraction intake, the public water supply abstraction impacts on the 7 kilometres of river		Water supply in Hampshire is usually of high quality and resources depend on the groundwater stored in the chalk aquifers of the Hampshire Downs. Public water supply sources and large potable abstractions are protected from pollution by Source Protection Zones, which prevent polluting discharges to groundwater. Activities are controlled within	The population of Hampshire, Portsmouth and Southampton is projected to increase by 11% between 2001 and 2021 this is likely, coupled with the effects of climate change, to increase demands on water supplies. Any new planned development may worsen the deficit if not managed in a sustainable manner.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Water Resources					
		channel to the Chickenhall sewage treatment works outfall. The Chickenhall sewage treatment works effluent discharge ensures that the Gaters Mill abstraction does not cause a fall in river flows to levels below 35% of the September naturalized flow.		Source Protection Zones, on Major Aquifers, and to some extent Minor Aquifers. There are large SPZs across Hampshire particularly in the Downlands and central swathe in chalk dominated areas.	
Drought	26	No public water supply restrictions since 1920 in western area (includes Winchester/ Hampshire).			
Properties at risk from flooding	8/ 52	In the River Test and Itchen Catchment Area economic damages due to flooding average £7million per year, with over 3,000 properties at risk. The majority of the District is located in Flood Zone 1 with low probability of flooding. Much of the historical flooding events in the	**South East:** 310,000 properties at risk from coastal and river flooding.	The risk has increased due to changes in the catchment (urbanisation, field drainage), houses built on inappropriate land encroaching on flood plains and the possible effects of climate change (increased flood generating rainfall more frequent).	Risks to people, property and infrastructure are concentrated predominately in Winchester, with further dispersed flood risks through rural villages. A flood warning system is in place, and being improved, with about half of known flood risk properties presently receiving a warning.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Water Resources					
		District have been caused from rising groundwater. This is because the majority of the district is underlain at a shallow depth by a major Upper Chalk aquifer.			

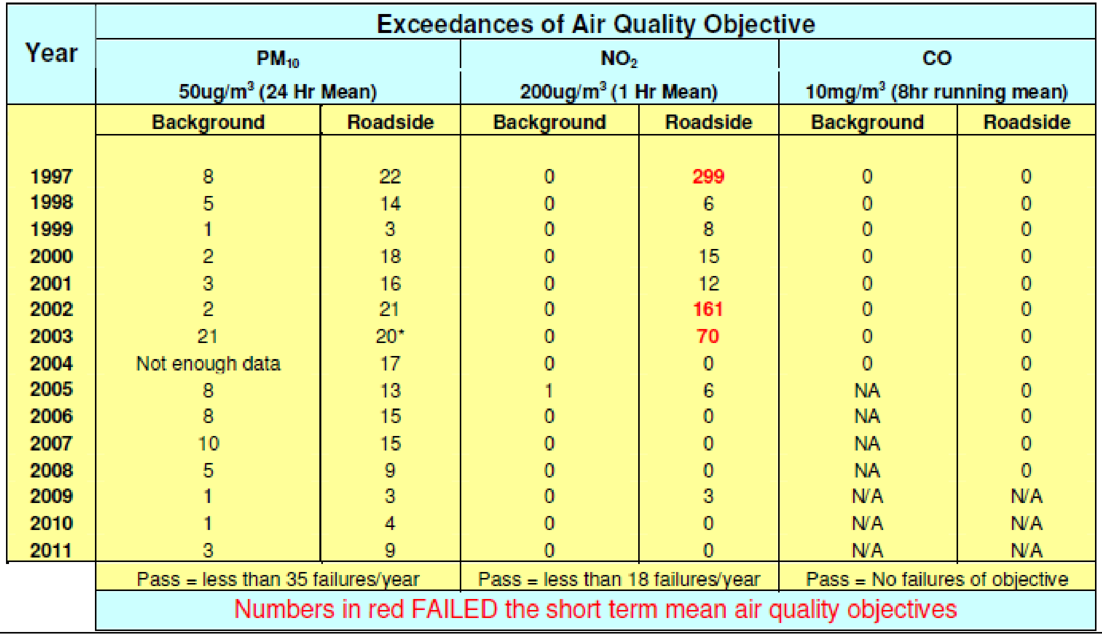
B.1.11 AIR QUALITY

Summary

Winchester City has one Air Quality Management Area which is improving. The most recent review of air quality within the District did not identify any new or significantly altered road traffic, industrial, commercial or domestic sources that need to be the subject of a detailed air quality assessment. Previous studies show road traffic to be the main emission source of nitrogen dioxide.

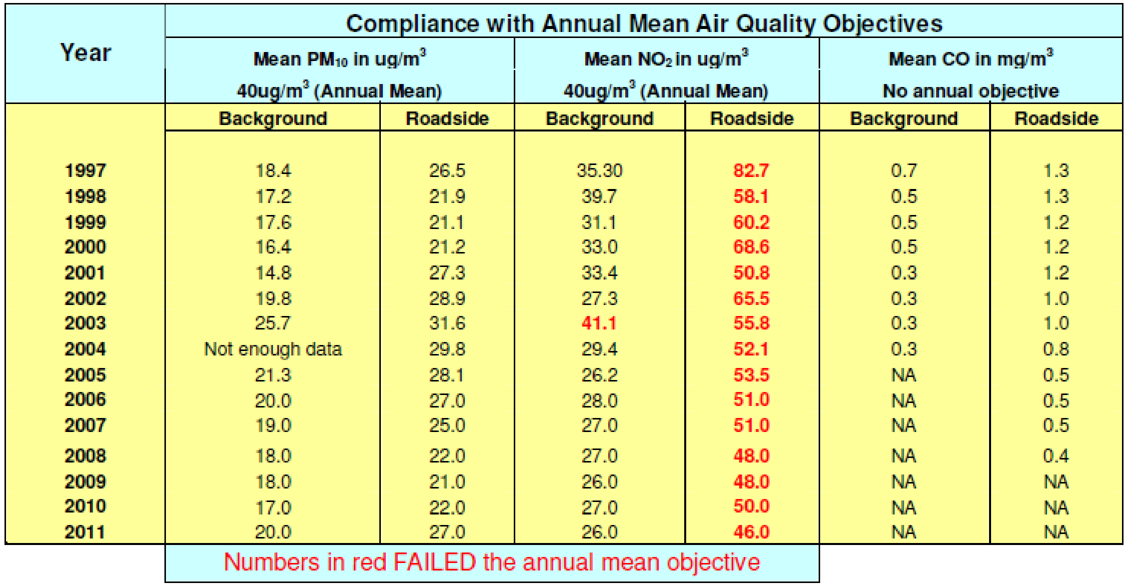
Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Air Quality					
Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)	12	**Winchester Town Centre** **Description** Area surrounded by the town centre one way system and the town centre end of the major roads feeding into it. **Source** Road transport unspecified **Pollutants Declared** Particulate Matter PM_{10} - 24-Hour Mean Nitrogen dioxide NO_2 - Interval Not Defined		The extent of the AQMA is considerably smaller when compared to the 2005 area of exceedence. However the results show that additional measures may be required to bring about the necessary reductions in traffic emissions in the city centre to comply with the 2010 EU Limit Values.	Unless the high levels of traffic in Winchester City centre can be reduced the AQMA will remain. However it can be used as incentive to increase the numbers of commuters using alternative sustainable transport to reduce emissions.
Automatic air monitoring sites	41/ 42	Two real time air quality monitoring stations in Winchester town centre. These consist of a background site at Lawn Street near Friarsgate (Nitrogen dioxide and Particles) and a roadside site in St Georges Street (Nitrogen dioxide, Carbon			

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Air Quality					
		monoxide and particles). Over forty nitrogen dioxide diffusion tubes monitoring air quality across both the town centre and the district. Recently installed several lamppost mounted devices measuring particle levels at three other locations within the town centre.			

Indicator	**Data Source**	**Current Data**	**Comparators and targets**	**Trend**	**Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities**
Topic: Air Quality					
Exceedance of Short Term Air Quality Objectives 2011	11				The situation is improving and the measures undertaken to achieve this should be continued and built upon.

Year	Exceedances of Air Quality Objective					
	PM$_{10}$ 50ug/m^3 (24 Hr Mean)		NO$_2$ 200ug/m^3 (1 Hr Mean)		CO 10mg/m^3 (8hr running mean)	
	Background	Roadside	Background	Roadside	Background	Roadside
1997	8	22	0	299	0	0
1998	5	14	0	6	0	0
1999	1	3	0	8	0	0
2000	2	18	0	15	0	0
2001	3	16	0	12	0	0
2002	2	21	0	161	0	0
2003	21	20*	0	70	0	0
2004	Not enough data	17	0	0	0	0
2005	8	13	1	6	NA	0
2006	8	15	0	0	NA	0
2007	10	15	0	0	NA	0
2008	5	9	0	0	NA	0
2009	1	3	0	3	N/A	N/A
2010	1	4	0	0	N/A	N/A
2011	3	9	0	0	N/A	N/A
	Pass = less than 35 failures/year		Pass = less than 18 failures/year		Pass = No failures of objective	

Numbers in red FAILED the short term mean air quality objectives

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Air Quality					
Exceedance of Long Term Air Quality Objectives 2011	11				

Year	Compliance with Annual Mean Air Quality Objectives					
	Mean PM_{10} in ug/m^3 40ug/m^3 (Annual Mean)		Mean NO_2 in ug/m^3 40ug/m^3 (Annual Mean)		Mean CO in mg/m^3 No annual objective	
	Background	Roadside	Background	Roadside	Background	Roadside
1997	18.4	26.5	35.30	**82.7**	0.7	1.3
1998	17.2	21.9	39.7	**58.1**	0.5	1.3
1999	17.6	21.1	31.1	**60.2**	0.5	1.2
2000	16.4	21.2	33.0	**68.6**	0.5	1.2
2001	14.8	27.3	33.4	**50.8**	0.3	1.2
2002	19.8	28.9	27.3	**65.5**	0.3	1.0
2003	25.7	31.6	**41.1**	**55.8**	0.3	1.0
2004	Not enough data	29.8	29.4	**52.1**	0.3	0.8
2005	21.3	28.1	26.2	**53.5**	NA	0.5
2006	20.0	27.0	28.0	**51.0**	NA	0.5
2007	19.0	25.0	27.0	**51.0**	NA	0.5
2008	18.0	22.0	27.0	**48.0**	NA	0.4
2009	18.0	21.0	26.0	**48.0**	NA	NA
2010	17.0	22.0	27.0	**50.0**	NA	NA
2011	20.0	27.0	26.0	**46.0**	NA	NA

Numbers in red FAILED the annual mean objective

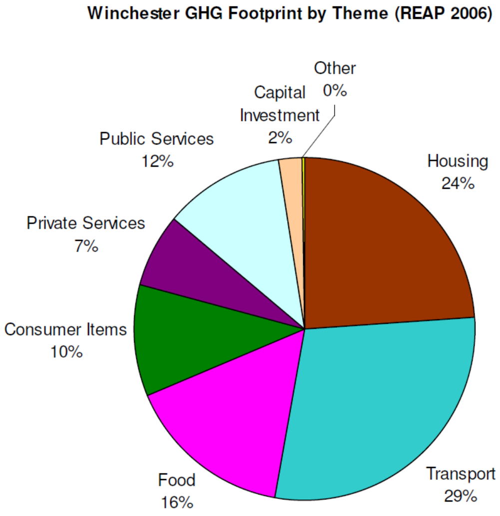
Indicator	Data Source	Current Data		Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Pollutant levels (annual mean ug/m³)	41/ 42				
Benzene		Data Gap No locations that require a detailed assessment.			
1,3-Butadiene		Data Gap No locations that require a detailed assessment.			
Carbon monoxide		Data Gap			

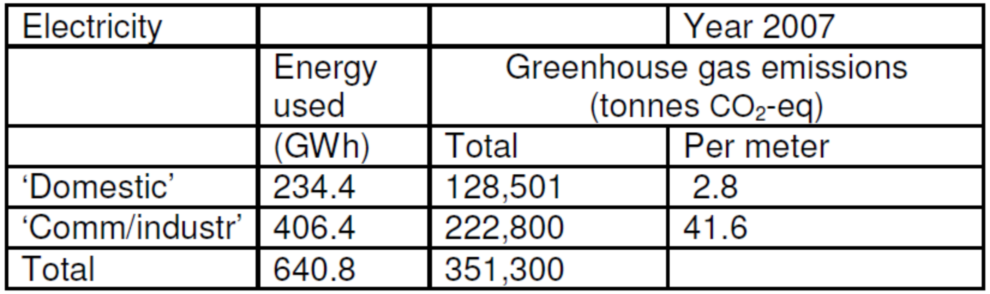
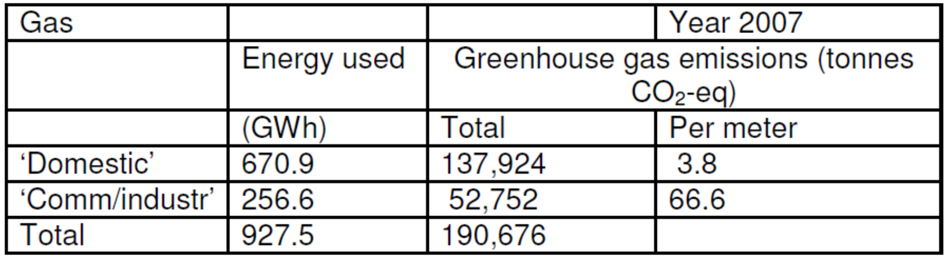
<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th colspan="3">Comparators and targets</th><th colspan="2">Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="9">**Topic: Air Quality**</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td rowspan="5"></td><td colspan="4">No locations that require a detailed assessment.</td><td colspan="2"></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>**Lead**</td><td colspan="4">Data Gap
No locations that require a detailed assessment.</td><td colspan="2"></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>**Nitrogen dioxide**</td><td colspan="4">26.2mg/m3
Similar to 2004, meeting 24 hour mean objective but not complying with yearly mean objective.
Previous studies show road traffic to be the main emission source of nitrogen dioxide</td><td colspan="2"></td><td>Unless the high levels of traffic in Winchester City centre can be reduced this will remain an issue. However it can be used as an incentive to increase the numbers of commuters using alternative sustainable transport, reducing emissions of nitrogen dioxide.</td></tr>
<tr><td>**PM10**</td><td colspan="4">22.5mg/m3
In compliance with 24 hour and yearly mean objective</td><td colspan="2"></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>**Sulphur dioxide**</td><td colspan="4">Data Gap
No locations that require a detailed assessment.</td><td colspan="2"></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">**Exceedance of Air Quality Objectives**
Air Quality Data – Winchester Town Centre</td><td rowspan="4">41/42</td><td colspan="2">**PM10
50 ug/m3
(24 hr mean)**</td><td colspan="2">**NO2
200ug/m3
(1 hr mean)**</td><td colspan="2">**CO
10mg/m3
(8 hr running mean)**</td><td rowspan="4">The situation is improving and the measures undertaken to achieve this should be continued and built upon.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Background</td><td>Roadside</td><td>Background</td><td>Roadside</td><td>Background</td><td>Roadside</td></tr>
<tr><td>**8**</td><td>**15**</td><td>**0**</td><td>**0**</td><td>**N/A**</td><td>**0**</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">**Pass = less than 35 failures/year**</td><td colspan="2">**Pass = less than 18 failures/year**</td><td colspan="2">**Pass = no failures of objectives per year**</td></tr>
</table>

B.1.12 CLIMATIC FACTORS

Summary

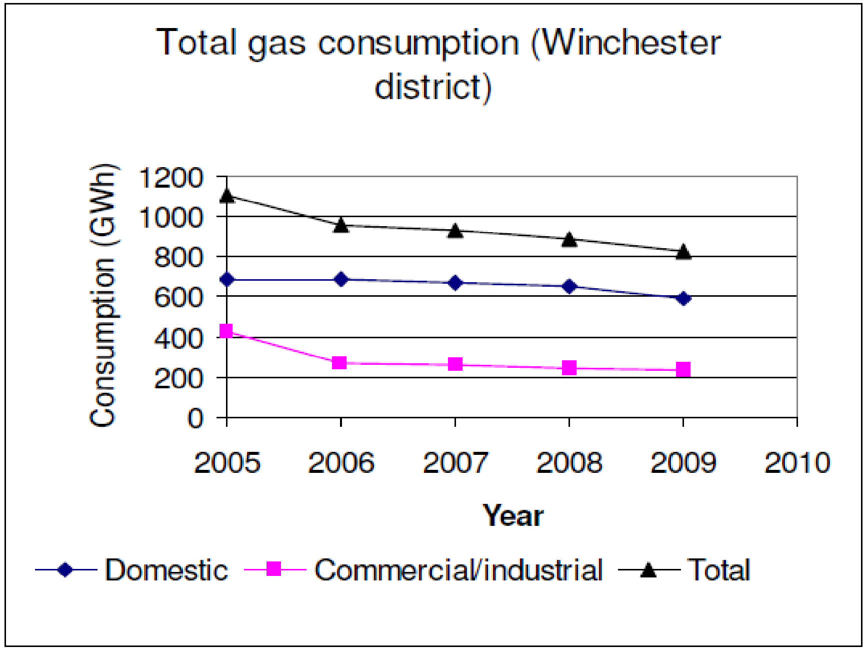
Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) in Winchester are decreasing; however they will not reach the district's targets of a 20% cut by 2012 and a 33% cut by 2015. To meet both targets a 6.25% reduction in emissions is required for the next five years (from January 2011). Transport is the main source of GHG emissions in the District. There is a significant gap between current installed renewable capacity and the target set for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

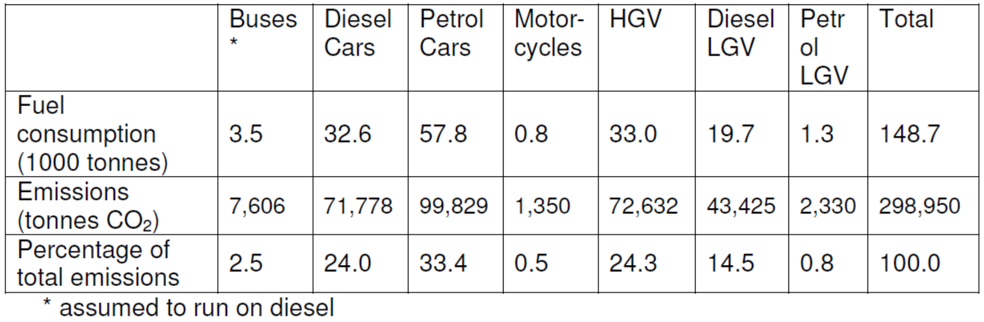
<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Topic: Climatic Factors</td></tr>
<tr><td>Winchester GHG Footprint by Theme</td><td>35</td><td colspan="3">Winchester GHG Footprint by Theme (REAP 2006)

 </td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Climatic Factors					
Electricity Consumption and Emissions in 2007	35				
Gas Consumption and Emissions in 2007	35				

Electricity			Year 2007
	Energy used	Greenhouse gas emissions (tonnes CO_2-eq)	
	(GWh)	Total	Per meter
'Domestic'	234.4	128,501	2.8
'Comm/industr'	406.4	222,800	41.6
Total	640.8	351,300	

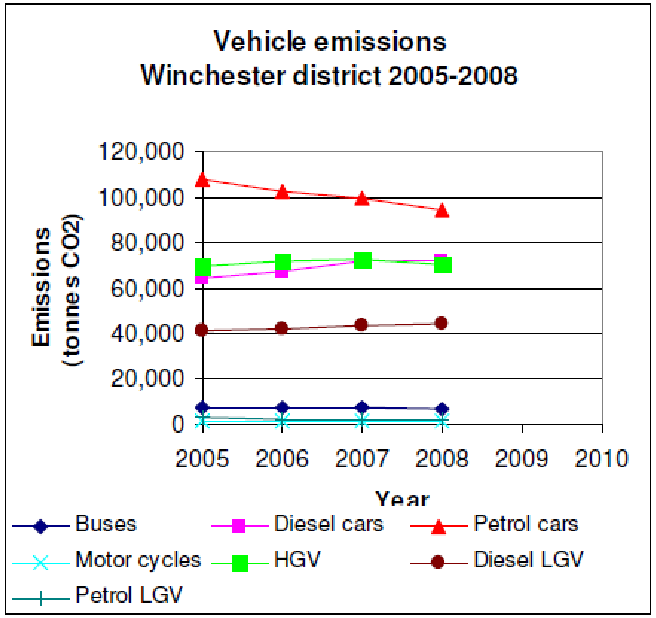
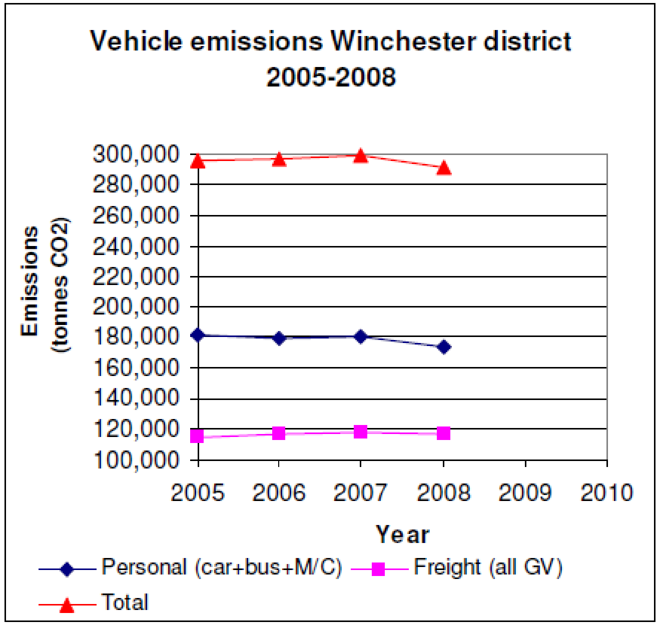
Gas			Year 2007
	Energy used	Greenhouse gas emissions (tonnes CO_2-eq)	
	(GWh)	Total	Per meter
'Domestic'	670.9	137,924	3.8
'Comm/industr'	256.6	52,752	66.6
Total	927.5	190,676	

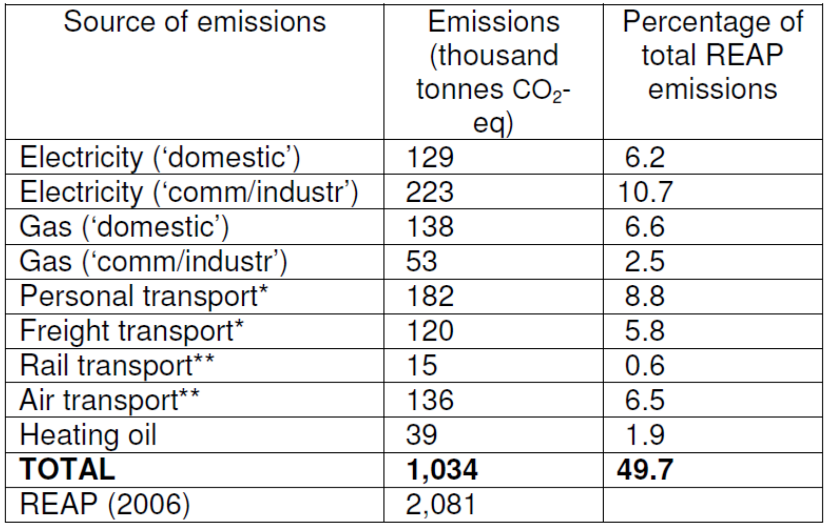
Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Climatic Factors					
					

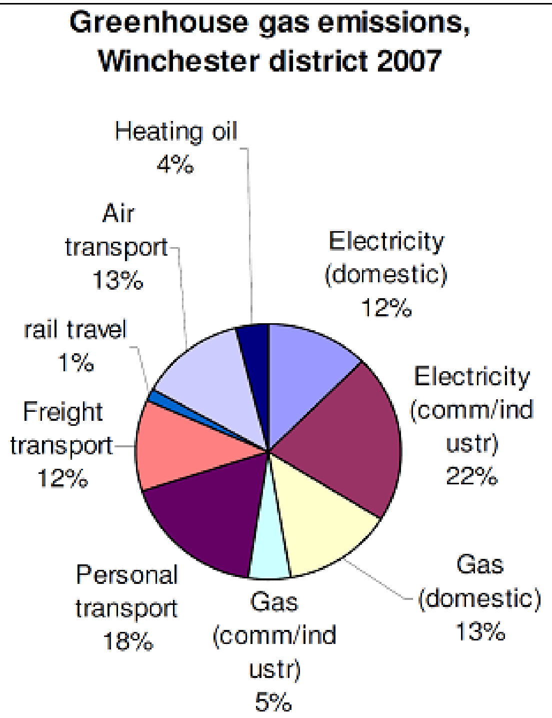
Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Climatic Factors					
Vehicle Fuel Consumption and Estimated Emissions in Winchester District for 2007.	35				

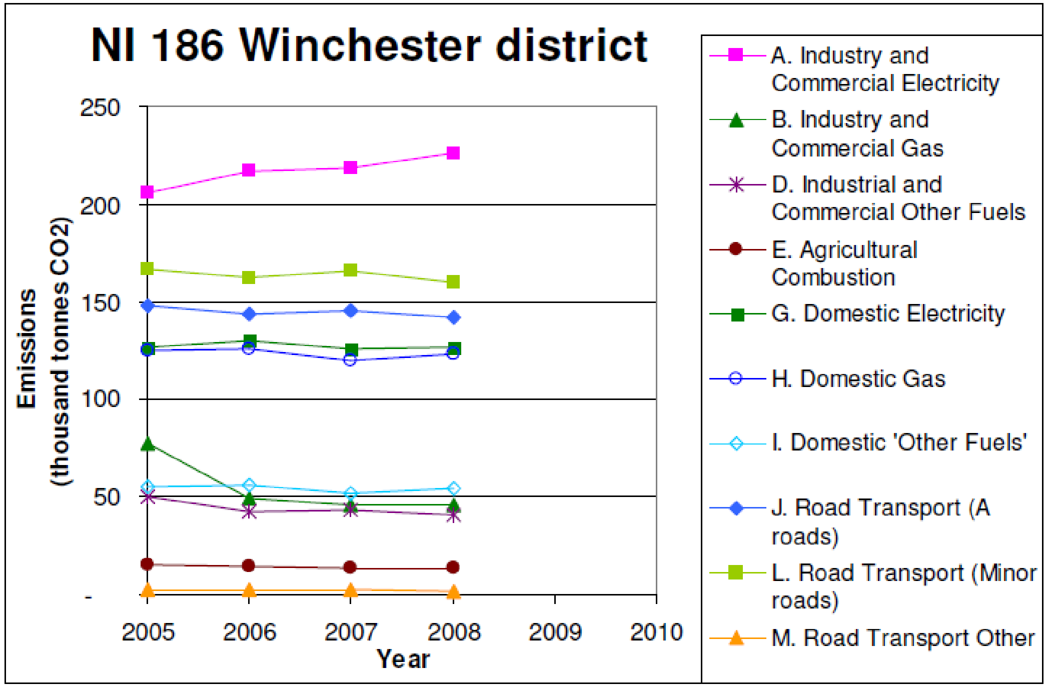
	Buses *	Diesel Cars	Petrol Cars	Motor-cycles	HGV	Diesel LGV	Petrol LGV	Total
Fuel consumption (1000 tonnes)	3.5	32.6	57.8	0.8	33.0	19.7	1.3	148.7
Emissions (tonnes CO_2)	7,606	71,778	99,829	1,350	72,632	43,425	2,330	298,950
Percentage of total emissions	2.5	24.0	33.4	0.5	24.3	14.5	0.8	100.0

* assumed to run on diesel

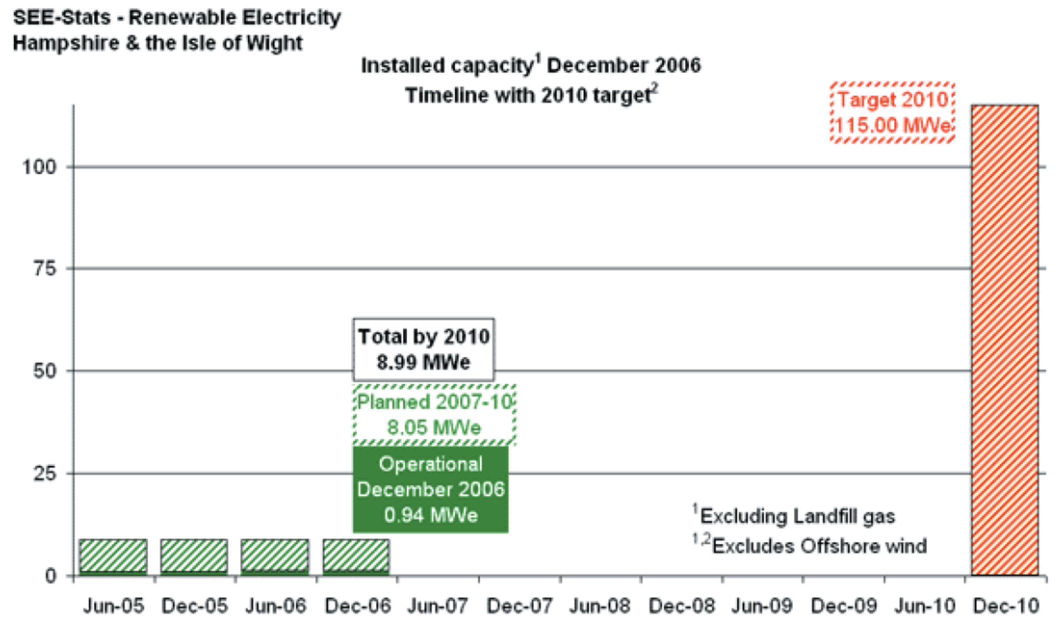
Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Climatic Factors					
					

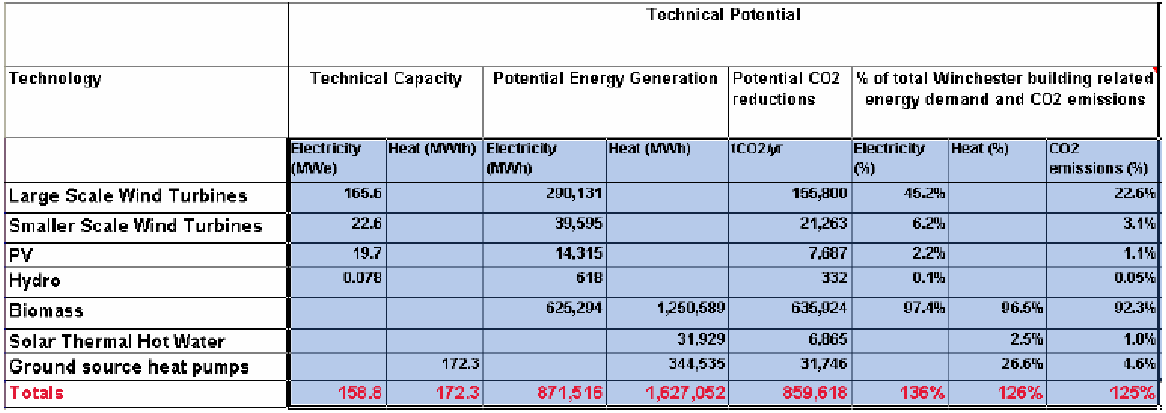
<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Topic: Climatic Factors</td></tr>
<tr><td>Estimated Emissions in Winchester District in 2007</td><td>35</td><td colspan="3">

<table>
<tr><th>Source of emissions</th><th>Emissions (thousand tonnes CO_2-eq)</th><th>Percentage of total REAP emissions</th></tr>
<tr><td>Electricity (‘domestic’)</td><td>129</td><td>6.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>Electricity (‘comm/industr’)</td><td>223</td><td>10.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gas (‘domestic’)</td><td>138</td><td>6.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gas (‘comm/industr’)</td><td>53</td><td>2.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Personal transport*</td><td>182</td><td>8.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Freight transport*</td><td>120</td><td>5.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rail transport**</td><td>15</td><td>0.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>Air transport**</td><td>136</td><td>6.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>Heating oil</td><td>39</td><td>1.9</td></tr>
<tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>1,034</td><td>49.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>REAP (2006)</td><td>2,081</td><td></td></tr>
</table>
<p><i>REAP</i>
The Resources and Energy Analysis Programme (REAP) of the Stockholm Environment Institute based in York is more ambitious and realistic in its estimates of carbon emissions.</p>
<p>It uses 63 household consumption categories plus 73 services and infrastructure categories from Environmental Accounts of the Office of National Statistics (ONS).
Whereas NI 186 is analogous to a measure of production emissions, REAP estimates consumption emissions including those from the manufacture and transport of imports and from international aviation and shipping. REAP covers the three sectors of government,</p>
</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Climatic Factors					
		private households (34 activities) and transport (39 capital investment sectors including civil aviation and air travel). Business activity is attributed either to one of the three main sectors or to exports from UK. Waste is included in Life Cycle Analyses. Food, consumables and services are also included.			
GHG emissions Winchester District 2007	35	 **Greenhouse gas emissions, Winchester district 2007** 			

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Climatic Factors					
CO2 Emissions in Winchester District (2005-2008) from NI 186 data	35	 ***National Indicator 186*** National Indicator 186 (NI 186) is one of a number of indicators produced annually by the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) 8. NI 186 measures the 'Per capita reduction in CO2 emissions in a Local Authority area' and by implication, knowing the			**Greenhouse gas emissions in Winchester district (2007-2009): Estimates and trends recommends:** • Flying and flying for leisure purposes in particular, should be strongly discouraged. • the use of electricity and gas should be reduced, particularly in the sector that includes large organisations such as supermarkets, hotels, big offices (private and public), and schools, university campuses, Winchester prison and the Royal Hampshire County Hospital. • the use of road vehicles that directly emit greenhouse gases should be reduced.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Climatic Factors					
		population of the area, the total emissions of that area. It is based on the UNFCCC guidelines, mostly 'end-user' statistics. It covers the commercial/industrial sectors (electricity, gas, oil and solid fuel, waste, agricultural processes & fuel, off-road machinery), the domestic housing sector (electricity, gas, oil and solid fuel, home and garden machinery) and road and rail transport. However the emissions from motorways, diesel railways, EU Emissions Trading Scheme sites, land use change, land use, forestry and international aviation and shipping are excluded.			The goods vehicle sector should be encouraged to reduce its emissions even more than has been achieved in recent years. • rail travel is to be encouraged particularly where it reduces journeys made by road. • Winchester district needs to cut its emissions by 6.25% each year from 2011 until 2015 inclusive to achieve the targets it has set itself. This figure is based on an analysis that excludes the mostly harder-to-quantify sectors of food, consumerism and services and may in fact be an

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Climatic Factors					
					underestimate.
Renewable Electricity Installed Capacity with 2010 Targets	19	 There is a significant gap between current installed capacity and the target set for Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.			New development offers opportunities to incorporate energy from renewable sources. The LDF can now set targets for the use of renew able energy in new development and also policies to facilitate provision of macro generation for existing dwellings.

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Topic: Climatic Factors</td></tr>
<tr><td>Renewable Energy Potential for Winchester District</td><td>43</td><td colspan="3">
<table>
<tr><th></th><th colspan="8">Technical Potential</th></tr>
<tr><th>Technology</th><th colspan="2">Technical Capacity</th><th colspan="2">Potential Energy Generation</th><th>Potential CO2 reductions</th><th colspan="3">% of total Winchester building related energy demand and CO2 emissions</th></tr>
<tr><th></th><th>Electricity (MWe)</th><th>Heat (MWh)</th><th>Electricity (MWh)</th><th>Heat (MWh)</th><th>tCO2/yr</th><th>Electricity (%)</th><th>Heat (%)</th><th>CO2 emissions (%)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Large Scale Wind Turbines</td><td>165.6</td><td></td><td>290,131</td><td></td><td>155,800</td><td>45.2%</td><td></td><td>22.6%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Smaller Scale Wind Turbines</td><td>22.6</td><td></td><td>39,595</td><td></td><td>21,263</td><td>6.2%</td><td></td><td>3.1%</td></tr>
<tr><td>PV</td><td>19.7</td><td></td><td>14,315</td><td></td><td>7,687</td><td>2.2%</td><td></td><td>1.1%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hydro</td><td>0.078</td><td></td><td>618</td><td></td><td>332</td><td>0.1%</td><td></td><td>0.05%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Biomass</td><td></td><td></td><td>625,294</td><td>1,250,589</td><td>635,924</td><td>97.4%</td><td>96.5%</td><td>92.3%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Solar Thermal Hot Water</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>31,929</td><td>6,865</td><td></td><td>2.5%</td><td>1.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ground source heat pumps</td><td></td><td>172.3</td><td></td><td>344,535</td><td>31,746</td><td></td><td>26.6%</td><td>4.6%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Totals</td><td>158.8</td><td>172.3</td><td>871,516</td><td>1,627,052</td><td>859,618</td><td>136%</td><td>126%</td><td>125%</td></tr>
</table>
The technical potential for renewable energy in the district could provide 136% of its electricity demand and 126% of its heat demand, and therefore the district could become zero carbon. Two specific technologies dominate this renewable energy technical potential – large wind turbines and biomass. 45% of the renewable electricity potential is from large wind turbines, and biomass CHP energy could supply over 95% of both heat and power needs in the district, with over three quarters of this biomass resource coming from energy crops.</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

B.1.13 SOILS & MINERALS

Summary

The district has three major soil groups; - Shallow lime-rich soils over chalk, freely draining lime-rich loamy soils and freely draining acid loamy soils. There district maintains an agricultural economy and there are 777 agricultural holdings. Previous regional requirements for minerals specified that Hampshire should plan to maintain a landbank of at least seven years of permissions for land-won sand and gravel and a supply rate of 2.63 million tonnes a year until 2016.

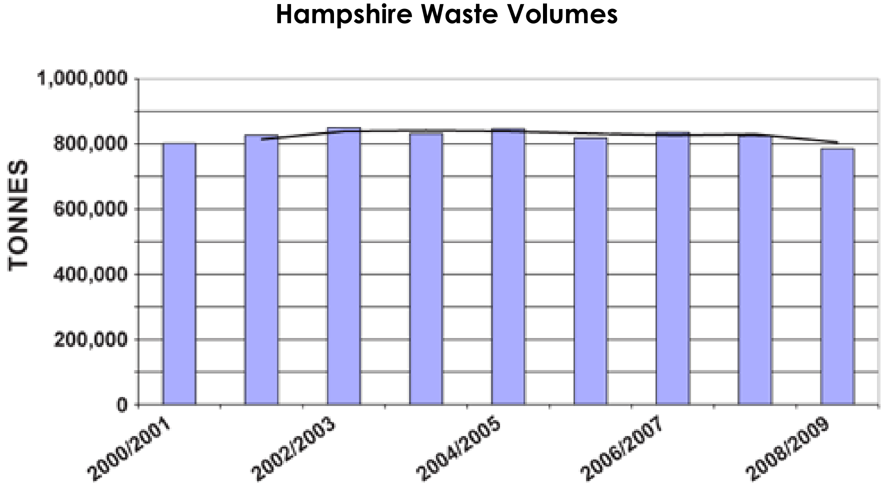
Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Soil and Minerals					
Winchester	20	The geological range is sedimentary and the deposits are generally younger towards the south of the district. The northern part of the district is dominated by the chalk series of the Cretaceous period and forms part of the Hampshire Downlands. Upper chalk is the youngest of the series and is the most common outcrop. Middle and lower chalk emerge to the south east of Winchester, the other main area occurs to the east of the district around Meonstoke, Warnford and Old Winchester Hill. Many areas of the chalk are thinly covered by clay.			
Major Soil groups	20	- Shallow lime-rich soils over chalk - Freely draining lime-rich loamy soils - Freely draining acid	**South East:** - Shallow lime-rich soils over chalk - Freely draining lime-rich loamy soils - Freely draining acid loamy soils - Slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils - Naturally wet, very acid sandy and loamy soils		The best and most versatile agricultural land should be protected from development.

Indicator	**Data Source**	**Current Data**	**Comparators and targets**	**Trend**	**Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities**
Topic: Soil and Minerals					
		loamy soils			
Agricultural Holdings 2003 Agricultural Census	20	777	Hampshire: 4,204 New Forest: 1,045 Basingstoke & Dean: 544 Fareham: 80 Southampton: 25		The area still has a reasonable agricultural economy and support should be provided for this to continue.
Targets: Sand and Gravel	20		The emerging South East Plan requires that Hampshire should plan to maintain a landbank of at least seven years of permissions for land-won sand and gravel and a supply rate of 2.05 million tonnes a year until 2016.		Mineral workings can erode landscape value and restoration conditions should be in place for remediation when sites are worked out.

B.1.14 WASTE

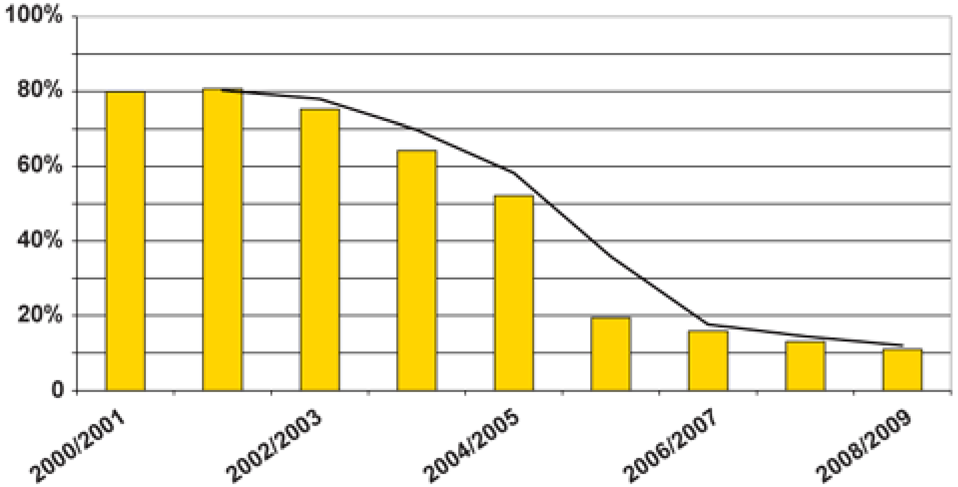
Summary
Winchester has experienced both an increase in household waste arisings and a recent gradual improvement in recycling rates. There is a need to increase waste handling capacities in Winchester which may be addressed by Project Integra. Project Integra will seek to minimise the amount of waste needing landfill to a minimum practical level by 2020. Specifically, the partners will seek to divert the following amounts of municipal waste from landfill disposal: 71% by 2010; 79% by 2015; and 84% by 2020. The project also aims to positively contribute to the achievement of the following MRS recycling and composting targets for all waste: 50% by 2010; 55% by 2015; and 60% by 2020.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Waste					
Total Municipal Arisings 2003/04 to 2004/05 (tonnes) Figures in brackets and italics relate to household waste arisings only	16	**Winchester City Council 2003/04:** 48 358 *(43 761)* **2004/05 (provisional):** 49 313 *(44 622)*	**2003/04** Fareham Borough Council: 43 567 Southampton City Council: 103 640 Hampshire: 876 468 (861 885) **2004/05 (provisional)** Fareham Borough Council: 43 563 Southampton City Council: 104 603 Hampshire: 892 720 (846 041)	**% Change** Winchester: +2.0% Fareham: -0.01% Southampton: +0.9 Hampshire: +1.9	In line with the average for Hampshire, Winchester has seen a rise in household waste arisings. This is probably a product of an increasing population. As the County aims to reduce the amount of waste going to landfill this will have to be addressed.

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Waste					
					New development should have adequate space for storage of materials for recycling and composting where practical.

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Topic: Waste</td></tr>
<tr><td>Estimated Tonnage of Household Waste by Material (2003/04):</td><td></td><td>Data Gap</td><td colspan="2">HAMPSHIRE
<table>
<tr><th>Material Stream</th><th>Estimated tonnage (2003/04)</th><th>% Composition</th></tr>
<tr><td>Paper and Card</td><td>284 422</td><td>33.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Putrescible</td><td>258 565</td><td>30.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Plastics</td><td>112 045</td><td>13.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Metals</td><td>43 094</td><td>5.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Textiles</td><td>43 094</td><td>5.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Glass Bottles/Jars</td><td>34 475</td><td>4.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Miscellaneous</td><td>86 188</td><td>10.0%</td></tr>
<tr><td>TOTAL</td><td>861 885</td><td>100.0%</td></tr>
</table></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Landfill</td><td>16</td><td colspan="3">Project Integra will seek to minimise the amount of waste needing landfill to a minimum practical level by 2020. Specifically, the partners will seek to divert the following amounts of municipal waste from landfill disposal:
• 71% by 2010
• 79% by 2015
• 84% by 2020

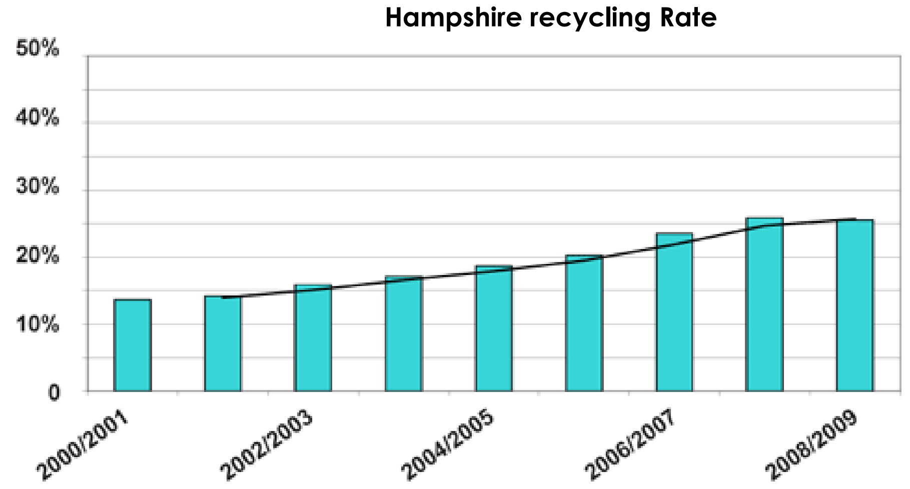
Hampshire Waste sent to Landfill</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Indicator	**Data Source**	**Current Data**	**Comparators and targets**	**Trend**	**Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities**
Topic: Waste					
		 Hampshire sends a lower proportion of waste to landfill than any other county in the UK.			

<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Topic: Waste</td></tr>
<tr><td>Waste Handled in Hampshire 2002/03 (including Portsmouth and Southampton)</td><td>20</td><td colspan="2">Inert: 2,148,057
Special (hazardous): 91,610
Municipal (MSW): 932.326
Commercial/Industrial: 1,468,375
Total: 4,640,368</td><td>There is a need to increase waste handling capacities in the districts of Southampton, Eastleigh, Havant, Rushmoor, Winchester, Fareham, Gosport and East Hampshire.</td><td>This should be noted in the LDF and sites identified if necessary.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Imports and Exports</td><td>20</td><td colspan="2">2002/3 approximately 18% of waste produced in Hampshire was exported, whilst 13% of waste disposed of in Hampshire was imported from elsewhere. Target date for achieving net self-sufficiency by 2016</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Actual rates of Recycling/ Composting 1998/99 - 2004/05 versus Statutory Standards for 2005/06</td><td>16</td><td colspan="3"><table>
<tr><th></th><th>1998/99 (actual %)</th><th>2000/01 (actual %)</th><th>2001/02 (actual %)</th><th>2002/03 (actual %)</th><th>2003/04 (actual %)</th><th>2004/05 (actual %)</th><th>2005/06 statutory target %)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Hampshire</td><td>23</td><td>25</td><td>21</td><td>26</td><td>27.02</td><td>30.28</td><td>30</td></tr>
<tr><td>East Hampshire</td><td>8</td><td>14</td><td>16</td><td>23</td><td>31.83</td><td>31.99</td><td>24</td></tr>
<tr><td>Eastleigh</td><td>26</td><td>39</td><td>27</td><td>28</td><td>29.99</td><td>31.52</td><td>30</td></tr>
</table></td><td>Winchester has experienced a steady reduction in recycling rates and is a long way from the 2005/6 statutory target. However Project Integra does appear to be addressing this through trial recycling collections and setting targets for future reduction.</td></tr>
</table>

Indicator	**Data Source**	**Current Data**	**Comparators and targets**	**Trend**	**Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities**
Topic: Waste					

Fareham	19	16	17	22	22.09	22.16	30
Havant	17	17	18	16	18.50	21.20	30
New Forest	22	23	24	23	24.47	24.79	30
Test Valley	22	19	22	13	13.75	19.36	30
Winch-ester	**21**	**22**	**14**	**16**	**17.33**	**17.48**	**30**



<table>
<tr><th>Indicator</th><th>Data Source</th><th>Current Data</th><th>Comparators and targets</th><th>Trend</th><th>Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities</th></tr>
<tr><td colspan="6">Topic: Waste</td></tr>
<tr><td>Recycling Targets for Hampshire</td><td>16</td><td colspan="3">The partners of Project Integra will seek to positively contribute to the achievement of the following MRS recycling and composting targets for all waste:
• 55% by 2015
• 60% by 2020
The Project Integra business plan also sets an overall target of 50% recycling for municipal waste by 2010 and an individual target of 40% for Waste Collection Authorities.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Collection Arrangements</td><td>17</td><td colspan="3"><table>
<tr><th>Authority</th><th>Residual</th><th>Dry Mixed Recyclables</th><th>Green</th></tr>
<tr><td>Test Valley</td><td>Weekly wheeled bin (AWC from early 2007)</td><td>Fortnightly DMR wheeled bin</td><td>Chargeable sack collected fortnightly</td></tr>
<tr><td>Winchester</td><td>Weekly wheeled bin (AWC in trial area)</td><td>Fortnightly DMR wheeled bin</td><td>Free reusable sack fortnightly in trial area</td></tr>
</table></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Recycling Sites 2007</td><td>26</td><td>Glass:
61 Green,
46 Brown,
50 Clear
4 Glass Skip Banks.
Paper: 26
Cans: 12
Books: 12</td><td>Hampshire: 26 sites accepting metals, glass, paper and card, cans, textiles, engine oil and car batteries, some sites also accept plastic bottles and garden waste for composting.</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Indicator	Data Source	Current Data	Comparators and targets	Trend	Issues/Constraints/ Opportunities
Topic: Waste					
		Textiles: 12			

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